PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,146—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1890.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday,
† BOKHARA	2955	600	P. W. Case	13th June
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	27th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3522	700	G. W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3036	500	W. J. Webber	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3036	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weigheil	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	29th ,,

The steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

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SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

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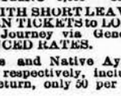

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. ASIA ..... 3560 T. R. Wm. Russell... to sail 17th June.
S.S. PERSIA ..... 3547 T. R. R. Hutchison... to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

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THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 24th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 8	6 8	ST. JULIEN MEDOC. Light with good flavour	11 8	6 8
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Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

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IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

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ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

Here is no reason why the privilege should not be equally valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BODYLESS LADY!

Now on Exhibition for a Few Days in the

GAIETY THEATRE.

This wonderful and extraordinary phenomenon, who has been for two years past the marvel of the Scientific World, is now holding daily Seeance from 4 to 10 p.m. No one should fail to see her before her return to the Continent. She can converse fluently with those who care to engage her in conversation; her bust and handsome face are well developed, but of LIMBS SHE HAS NONE. This LADY who has been exhibiting before wondering thousands every night, IN THE ROYAL TIVOLI GARDENS, CALCUTTA, has been commented on as being A MARVEL!!

Admission, Annas FOUR only.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m,

Admission, 8 Annas.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

EVENINGS ONLY,

8-30 TO 11 P.M.

ADMISSION, Rupee 1.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "D. BALDUINO," Captain A. CRUCIANI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on 9th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer; otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay.

THE MACIVOR Chartered s.s. "GAMBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 7, 1890.

THE MACLVOR Chartered s.s. "KNIGHT COMPANION" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, June 7, 1890.

NOTICE.—The FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld., for whom we were Agents in Bombay, having gone into Liquidation, its unexpired liability on all risks in force on the 25th December last, has been taken over by the Patriotic Assurance Company, 121, Cannon Street, London.

LIDBETTER AND CO.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

Arrangements have been made with the Oriental Electric Co. of London and Paris, under the direction of Mr. A. B. Simpson, to light the Hotel by Electricity with Edison-Swan Lamps.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

CHUBB'S

PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS,

1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

PATENT DETECTOR CUPBOARD LOCKS.

3, 3½, 4, and 4 by 3 inches.

PATENT DETECTOR DRAWER LOCKS,

2, 2½, and 3 inches.

PATENT DETECTOR CHEST LOCKS,

2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

PATENT DETECTOR RIM DEAD LOCKS,

4, 5, 6, and 7 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,300 tons Teakwood Squared Log Timber, under three separate Specifications for Delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed, Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th June, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to GOVERNMENT SANCTION the Line between NANDYAL and CUMBUM will be OPENED for traffic of all kinds on SUNDAY the 15th June 1890.

By the opening of this link direct communication is afforded between Kistna Terminus and all Stations on the Southern Mahratta and Mysore State Railways.

The Passenger Train Service will be as under:—

Trains from Kistna Terminus.				Trains to Kistna Terminus.			
Stations.	Time.			Station3.	Time.		
	H.	M.			H.	M.	
Kistna Terminus	Dep.	7	10	Poona ...	Dep.	20	35
Guntur ...	Arr.	8	23	Bangalore ...	,,	14	12
Cumbum ...	Arr.	17	15	Hubli ...	,,	18	45
	Dep.	3	45	Hotgi ...	,,	5	40
Guntakal ...	Arr.	15	59	Gadag ...	,,	21	54
Bellary ...	,,	19	0	Bellary ...	,,	5	30
Gadag ...	,,	5	31	Guntakal ...	,,	8	25
Hotgi ...	,,	19	23	Cumbum ...	Arr.	20	15
Hubli ...	,,	8	55		Dep.	6	30
Bangalore ...	,,	13	16	Guntur ...	,,	15	8
Poona ...	,,	7	41	Kistna Terminus	Arr.	16	20

For rates, fares and other particulars, apply to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Guntur, Gadag, Hubli, Bangalore, and Poona, or to the undersigned.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 7th June, 1890.

GRAEFENBERG'S

WORLD-KNOWN

FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bot. Rs. 2-8.

☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th June, 1-90, for the purpose of balloting for the election of Chairman of the Chamber, in place of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, who has resigned office on proceeding to Europe.

The ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 11 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 31st May, 1890.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited up to 14th June 1890, for the purchase of the KENERY LIFE BOAT suitable for a Ship's Boat complete with Mast, Sail, Oars, &c., built by White of Cowes. Length 32' 2" breadth 10' 1" depth 3' 6," now lying at the Port Trust Workshop, Mazagon.

Full Description with list of Stores may be obtained at the Port Office.

HENRY MORLAND, Knight,
Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 30th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform their Constituents that for their convenience they have OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, where all business transactions will be attended to.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Merchants.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

NOTICE is hereby given, that All persons claiming against the Estate of SIR MUNGULDAS NATHUBHOY, KNIGHT, C.S.I., late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 9th day of March, 1890, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned in Medows Street, Bombay, on or before the 2nd of July next, at the expiration of which time the Executors will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors. Dated this 2nd day of June, 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, AND NICHOLSON,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Stewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal, up to 24th June 1890, and opened at 12 noon on the 27th June 1890, for supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1891. The term "more" to include supply of Stores, if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.

List of Stores can be obtained on application to this office.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as Earnest Money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement; in the event of his failing to take it up his Earnest Money will be forfeited.

On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security Deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

T. T. VAUGHAN, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Madras Arsenal, [illegible], 1890.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCING FROM JULY, 1890.

WE beg to remind our constituents that subscriptions expiring in June should be renewed as early as possible so as to avoid all possibility of a break in the supplies.

Our new list of rates is now ready and can be had on application free of post.

DO NOT SUBSCRIBE ELSEWHERE FOR ANY NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN OUR LIST.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIERS,
Medows St., Bombay.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the

Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
,, Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
,, Bombay—Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public, that he has quite recently received the following Goods of the best quality, suits made at a short notice and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Water-proof Clothing for Monsoon.

	Rs.
Gent's Best Black and Brown Waterproof Coats	16 to 18 each.
Do. do. Cloaks	23 to 25 ,,
Do. Black and White Water-proof Suits of thick quality; used by Railway employes	11 a suit.
Best Black and White Water-proof Cloth, 60" wide	3 a yard.
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Oil Cloth Covers	6-8 each.
Gent's Black and Dark Blue Serge Suits	15 to 20 a suit.
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits (thick cloth)	20 ,,
Do. White and Striped Flannel Suits	20 to 25 ,,
Do. Tweed Suits for Monsoon	15 to 25 ,,
Best Black and Colored Pilot Cloth of thick quality for Overcoats and Ulsters.	
Gent's Double Sole Lace and Elastic Side Boots for Monsoon	5-8 to 6 a pair.

ESUBJEE ADUMJEE,
23, Medows Street, Fort.

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED

MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.

49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET FORT,

THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

For the SALE of their

SUNGAL-RAMPUR,

(Kangra Valley) Teas.

STIRLING & CULBARD.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service, Price annas eight, postage free.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1888	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	1 4	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Sureul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	122	20	165
Colaba	500	200	200	16	98
East India	500	1,380	1,380	55	345
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	...	...	185
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	535
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	800	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Moffussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	50	450
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	540
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
	..	1,000	all	60	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	50	10	50	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,450
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	260
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	96
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	20 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	25,	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,200xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C.I.R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	465
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	415
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	800
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	775
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,140
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,250
holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	360
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	262½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

DESTOOR JAMASPJI MINOCHEHERJI, hon. D.C.L., Oxon., has presented his ancient MS. of the Yasna, with Sanskrit translation, to the Bodleian Library. This MS., says the *Athenæum*, was mentioned by us not long since as on loan to Dr. Mills for the purpose of collation. It is the oldest Yasna MS. with Sanskrit translation extant, and both Yasna text and Sanskrit translation are of the first importance. The Bodleian now possesses two MSS. of the Zend Avesta which are surpassed in age and value by no others. A good portion of this MS. last given has been photographed. For this generous gift, following so closely on his donation of the ancient MS. with Pahlavi translation, the venerated high-priest deserves the thanks of all English scholars.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
Graham's Buildings, Meeting of Bombay Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—D. Balduino (s), from Genoa; Deccan (s), Jeddah; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-morrow at 5-15 p.m. Players are requested to bring two jerseys.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Maple Branch entered and the s.s. Eiffel Tower left the dock on Sunday; and the Ponani left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Nedjed entered and the s.s. Hispania left the dock on Sunday; and the s.s. D. Balduino entered it yesterday.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURTS.—The Bombay Court of Small Causes, which was closed for the summer vacation, reopened for business yesterday.

RAJPUTANA-MALWAY RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 31st May, 1890, shows a decrease for the week of Rs. 98,819, in receipts.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,219; daily average, 136; total of new admissions, 740.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 31st May, 1890, shows an increase for the week of Rs. 17,315, in receipts.

TIME FOR REPENTANCE.—Wittoo Maroti, a bad character, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Richardson yesterday for picking the pocket of a Mahomedan, at Null Bazaar.

THEFT OF GOLD BRACELETS.—A Mahomedan woman, named Soonabai, who resides in the compound of Hassonabad, Mount Road, has reported the theft of two gold bracelets, valued at Rs. 200, which were stolen from her residence between the 1st and 6th instant.

A MISSING SILVER WAIST CHAIN.—A native farrier, named Kushna Malari, has informed the police that a silver waistchain, valued at Rs. 40, was stolen from his house in Nagpada, on Sunday last, whilst he was removing his furniture into a new house. The ornament was taken out of an open box.

GIVING WAY TO TEMPTATION.—Chinoo Junnoo was placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having in his possession several articles belonging to Government. As the prisoner bore a good character he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, in default twenty days' imprisonment.

GAMBLING WITH CARDS AND MONEY.—Sadashiv Gopal and five other Hindoos were charged yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Greyhurst—No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Girgaum Road, and the rest with being found gambling therein with cards, dice, and money on Sunday. The accused, on pleading guilty, were each fined Rs. 5 by the Magistrate.

A TREACHEROUS THIEF.—A man, named Kooshna Bhicoo, was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, on a charge of stealing a silver waistchain, valued at Rs. 29, the property of a friend of his, named Govind Hurry. The two men lived together, and the accused waiting till his friend left the room which they occupied, stole the waistchain. The accused was convicted, and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

A NEGLIGENT VICTORIA DRIVER.—Yesterday, a victoria driver, named Hajee Ismail, was placed before Mr. Richardson by Inspector Hack on a charge of driving his victoria in a rash and negligent manner, thereby causing hurt to Vittoo Ramjee. The prisoner, in defence, stated that his horse was unmanageable at the time, as it had been startled by slipping. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 6, awarding Rs. 4 out of the fine to the complainant.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Malari Luximon, aged 25 years. Deceased was a labourer, working at the Prince of Wales Cotton Press. About a fortnight ago, while coming down from a pile of loose cotton, deceased stepped on to a plate of a cotton cleaner, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the machinery and sustained serious injuries to both his legs. In consequence of the wounds he received he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE IN CAMMATEEPOORA.—On Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out in a hay-shed in Cammateepoora 8th Lane, from which the flames spread to an adjoining house, which belonged to one Abdool Lal Mahomed. On an alarm being raised Inspector Cobb, in charge of the E Division, and Constable Good promptly appeared on the scene, and a manual engine from the Duncan Road station was soon on the spot. On the hose being brought into play the flames were speedily extinguished. The estimated damages amount to about Rs. 540. Ramjee Setiba, the owner of the hayshed, lost property to the value of Rs. 40. From the enquiries made the police are led to believe that the hay was set on fire by some passer-by, throwing a lighted biddee into the shed.

FATAL FALL IN A DRY TANK.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shaik Baboo Shaik Hoosein, aged 15 years. Deceased was on inmate of the Sassoon Reformatory for the last seven years for theft. On the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, one of the inmates of the Reformatory, who had gone with the deceased and twenty-eight other inmates to the Alliance Mill to learn a trade, heard something fall in a dry tank in the compound of the mill, from which the moaning of a man seemed to issue. On looking into the tank the boy saw the deceased lying at the bottom, and complaining of internal pains. Deceased then said that he dropped a lota in the tank and while descending to obtain it, he lost his hold and fell in, and sustained some internal injuries, from the effects of which he died at the hospital on Sunday. The verdict was "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having fallen into a dry tank."

THE 100 YARDS FLAT RACE FOR RS. 100.—The above event took place on Wednesday last on the east side of the Oval, between Lance Sergt. R. H. Criddle and Private G. Packwood, both of the 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment, and terminated in a very easy victory for Criddle by two yards. It may not be generally known that Packwood was the challenger of the regiment from 100 yards to five miles. Therefore Criddle, being a novice, deserves all praise; and great credit is due to Lance Corpls. A. Duggan and C. H. Kirkpatrick for the capital condition in which they brought their man to the scratch. Criddle is a promising runner and may make a name for himself if he sticks to the Cinder Path, and we should advise Packwood to look before he leaps while such men are unknown. A fairly large company assembled to participate in the proceedings and a more appropriate time or place could not have been chosen, as, freshened by the rainfall of Wednesday morning and favoured with brilliant sunshine, the grounds were in their best condition.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, 10TH JUNE,

Eve of Saint Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday, 11th June, Festival of Saint Barnabas.
7-15 a.m.—*Holy Communion.*

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON, son of "Plon-Plon," has just received a number of interesting relics of the First Napolean, bequeathed to him by a daughter of General Bertrand, Napoleon's companion in exile. Amongst them are the violet robe worn by the First Consul on great occasions, and which came as near to the imperial purple as was safe at the time of the Consulate. There is also the saddle and holster used by him at Austerlitz; the Cashmere girdle he wore at the battle of the Pyramids; and, coming down to later and sadder times, the cane armchair in which he used to sit and look out at the sea that moaned around St. Helena. There are the teapot, cup, saucer, and candlesticks used in the bed-chamber of the dying Emperor, and, more ghastly still, the sheet and pillow that formed part of his death-bed.

ACTION OF LIBEL AGAINST THE *JAM-E-JAMSHED*.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, was commenced the hearing of a suit brought by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, against Messrs. Jehangir B. Murzban and K. M. Shroff, proprietors of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper, to recover Rs. 20,000 damages for publishing a libel of the plaintiff in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of the 19th July last. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinsha, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Inverarity, in opening the pleadings, read the plaint and the written statement. The plaint states that the plaintiff is the editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper. The defendants are the proprietors, and the second defendant alleges himself to be the editor of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper. In the issue of the *Rajyabhakta* newspaper, of the 11th day of June, 1889, there was published an article, in which it was alleged that the plaintiff had made a requisition for obtaining from the Bhownugger Durbar the sum of Rs. 30,000 for the marriage of his daughter. The article was a false and malicious libel on the plaintiff, but the newspaper being an obscure print not generally read by the Parsee community to which the plaintiff belongs, the plaintiff did not consider it worth his while to take any notice of the article. The defendants have long had a spite against the plaintiff, whose paper the defendants consider to be a rival of their paper, and they for the purpose of giving a wide circulation to the false and malicious libel, in their issue of the 19th day of July last, published an article, calling particular attention to the article in the *Rajyabhakta* and repeating the false and defamatory statements concerning the plaintiff that he had demanded money from a native Prince for the marriage of his daughter. The plaintiff says that in the article the defendants pretend that their object in publishing the same is to point out to the plaintiff that when an apparently false libel against him is published, the defendants are the first to protest against it. The defendants, while affecting to state that the article must be untrue, state that they have been obliged to allude to it as the plaintiff has not contradicted it, though a month has elapsed since it was published, insinuating that that circumstance leads to the conclusion that the allegations made against the plaintiff are true. The plaintiff says that the article published by the defendants was published out of malice to the plaintiff, and with the object of widely circulating the false statements against him. The *Jam-e-Jamshed* article has been widely read by the community to which the plaintiff belongs, and the attention of a large number of the plaintiff's friends, acquaintances, co-religionists, and others has been called to the allegations made against the plaintiff, which otherwise they would never have heard of, and the plaintiff says he has been thereby much damaged. The plaintiff claims from the defendants Rs. 20,000 as damages and the costs of this suit. The learned counsel next read the defendants' written statement in which the defendants denied that they had for long or at any time had a spite against the plaintiff, or that they considered his paper to be a rival of their paper, or that they, for the purpose of giving a wider circulation to the false and malicious rumour referred to in the plaint, published the article. They submitted that the article was is no way defamatory to the plaintiff. They denied that there was any insinuation in the article that the allegations against the plaintiff were true. They denied that their article was published out of malice to the plaintiff or with the object of widely circulating the false statement against the plaintiff. They denied that the plaintiff had been at all damaged by their article; and they submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Macpherson raised the issue, whether the article was defamatory to the plaintiff?

Mr. Inverarity, in further addressing the Court, said the defamantory article was originally published in the *Rajyabhakta* newspaper; and the defendants, in republishing it, accompanied it with observations which they thought would save them from the consequences of the republication. It was just like a case in which an English newspaper reproduced the whole of a libellous article from another paper, and at the end of it put in the word "fudge," meaning to say that the whole was untrue. The addition of the word, however, did not save the paper from the consequences of the libel it had published. It would be shown, said Mr. Inverarity, that the feelings between the plantiff and the defendants had been for a long time of a very hostile description. The plantiff had been frequently attacked in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper; and it would be proved that the defendants bore him great animosity.

The *Rajyabhakta* was a paper of very small circulation; and the libellous article was read by only a few persons. Mr. Inverarity read the libel, which stated among other things:—

"The Parsees are at present encroaching upon the Bhownugger Durbar; and now they have presented, for the Durbar's favour, a pious editor-king. This editor-king is that vain pretender of piety, Kabrajee. Mr. Kabrajee has had many conversations with the Durbar; and people go so far as to say that Mr. Kabrajee made a demand to obtain from the Durbar Rs. 30,000 for the purpose of his daughter's marriage. Undoubtedly we shall be sorry if the condition of an old writer like Mr. Kabrajee, is so poor; but we wish that this popular story may prove false, and that Mr. Kabrajee may publicly disavow, in his paper the rumour spread in connection with him. If it be not so, very poor opinion will be formed among the public, and especially among the Bhownugger public. We know that the Bhownugger Durbar is dotingly fond of Mr. Kabrajee. The Bhownugger Durbar and its durbarees have many a time rendered assistance to Mr. Kabrajee, and have made Mr. Kabrajee's paper their organ. Notwithstanding this, if such a demand is made on the Bhownugger Durbar, it is our duty to give, on behalf of the Bhownugger public, advice to stop this kind of waste of money obtained from the blood of the Bhownugger public. Cause for writing so much is given us by the *Rast* itself, for it has, in its issue of Sunday last, according to its natural disposition, taken in hand the task of maligning the independence of native papers by playing the drum of this State. The Parsees have secured their self-interest by intruding upon the Bhownugger State. Having given just now, at the expense of the Bhownugger Durbar, the present to Lady Reay of tigers' nails, the Parsees take pride at their connection with the family of H. E. the Governor, &c."

The learned counsel proceeded to say that the plaintiff took no notice of the article in the *Rajyabhakta*, because it was an insignificant paper. But the libel was republished in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of the 19th July, 1889. Mr. Inverarity read the article in the latter paper, which stated:—

"Awkward attack on the honour of an editor. A short time ago, a Hindu Gujeratee paper made false and defamatory accusations against a late English official in Kathiawar. Government, taking prompt notice of it, utterly condemned it on its falsehood being known. But the paper does not seem to have learnt a lesson even from that; for it is but a few days since that a number of that paper was placed in our hands, in which appeared such a defamatory, disagreeable, and evidently malicious writing, that we felt there and then that it was not safe for the future to allow that writing to be passed over as it was. This paper writes in plain words, and with particular names, that in a Native State an official has done well for himself in addition to his salary. The public of this city has not much to do with this matter. In the same article a well-known Parsee editor of this city is charged openly, in his name, that he demanded a sum of money from the abovementioned native Prince for the marriage of his daughter. The actual amount demanded is also given by the paper. The editor, whose name the paper has given, is such a name that whatever be our relations with him, we assert at once, that what the Hindu paper has said must be altogether false. The editor, who has been thus shamefully calumniated, may himself perhaps consider us to be his enemies, but we want to point out to him on this occasion that, as our opposition to him is against his public acts, so also when low papers publish against him apparently false libels, we are the first to raise our voice of complaint as a brother journalist and an editor. The reason why we sat quiet over it all this while is that, as far as we know, our said contemporary is not one who would sit quiet over any stain upon his honour. We were certainly expecting that he would promptly take notice of the perpetrator of this vile libel. But no move being made in the matter, after the lapse of one month we are compelled to publish this slight allusion to it in the interest of the reputation of the public press. It may even be that the said editor has not read the article containing this libel. It is the duty of all to suppress those irresponsible journals who outrage the reputation of people at their pleasure. It is not wise to think that a libelling journal should be laid aside because it has a low reputation. Such imputations are particularly serious in connection with conductors of the press. We hope the Parsee contemporary, whom the said Hindu writer has slandered, will take severe notice of this libel, treating it in the light of a public cause."

The first observation which Mr. Inverarity said he would make upon the above article was that the reason given by the *Jam-e-Jamshed* for republishing the libel was that the plaintiff had sat quiet under the very serious accusations of the *Rajyabhakta*; and the *Jam-e-Jamshed* insinuated that the accusations must be true because the plaintiff had sat quiet under them for a month. The sole reason for speaking out was that the plaintiff had remained quiet. If the defendants had a *bona-fide* intention to apprise the plaintiff of the libel published against him, and not to defame him more widely, their proper course would have been to send him a private note to tell him of the libel. The learned counsel said that the republication of the libel by the *Jam-e-Jamshed* was the outcome of a long series of hostilities between the defendant and the plaintiff.

His lordship said that a private note would have showed their magnanimity.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that the defendants' real motive was to defame the plaintiff, and not in any way to apprise him of the libel. In the case of Hunt *vs.* Algand, 6 C. and P., 245, the defendant republished a libellous article from the *Liverpool Courier*, adding at the end of it the word "fudge" to imply that the whole was a contemptible untruth. Lord Eldon, in charging the jury, said that the real question was, with what motive the article was republished; and that the insertion of the word "fudge" had nothing to do with it. The word might have been inserted with the view of making an argument on a future day. The jury found for the plaintiff, who sought for only nominal damages, and awarded him nominal damages of a farthing.

His Lordship: When you say malice, do you refer to the critical articles appearing in the paper, or do you mean more?

Mr. Inverarity said he meant personal hostility arising from the critical articles and from many other causes. The learned counsel did not propose, in opening the case, to go into all the details, but he would put in the articles to show the hostile terms on which the defendants had for a long time been with the plaintiff.

His Lordship: They admit professional malice arising out of professional rivalry.

Mr. Inverarity: They say that the plaintiff may consider so: they don't admit it. Their hostility dates back a long time, seven or eight years. The learned counsel here referred to a letter written by the defendant Jehangir to his own paper, the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, on the 17th January, 1889, and headed "the *Rast Goftar* and Jehangir B. Murzban" in which allusion was made to the old-standing enmity between the writer and the plaintiff. In the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of the following day appeared another letter over the signature of the defendant Jehangir, which bore evidences of the old-standing hostility between the parties, while the rest of the article referred to the good work which the defendant said had been done by him. The learned counsel referred to and put in other articles in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* holding up Mr. Kaikhosru to contempt. The latter was a member of the Corporation; and he was accused of using his own paper for the purpose of publishing his own speeches and writing himself down an ass. (Laughter.)

Mr. Macpherson: My client entirely disclaims any intention to harm the reputation of the plaintiff. Our object was only to give the plaintiff an open opportunity to deny the allegations made against him. I may say further that, if our motives have been misunderstood, and the plaintiff's feelings have been injured, our client regrets it.

Mr. Inverarity: It is most unfortunate that none of these statements were made in the defendants' written statement. It is most unfortunate that it was not stated in the written statement that the defendant himself did not believe the libel to be true, and that his only object was to give the plaintiff an opportunity to vindicate himself. I may also say that, although Mr. Kaikhosru is a poor man, we don't want to make money by the institution of this suit.

His lordship said the plaintiff had now got an expression of regret from the defendants, and a disclaimer to the effect that they did not believe the allegations of the libel to be true. What more did he want?

Mr. Macpherson: I offered no apology. I gave an explanation.

His Lordship: And you have expressed regret.

Mr. Macpherson: We have expressed regret allalong.

Mr. Inverarity: If my learned friend makes a proposal for a settlement, I will consider it.

Mr. Macfarlane: I have already stated that we honestly made the reference to the libel.

Mr. Inverarity said that in that case, the hearing must proceed.

The plaintiff was the first witness called.

Mr. Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said: I am the editor of the *Rast Goftar*, and have been so for the last twenty-eight years. The proprietor is Mr. Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban. The defendants are joint editors and proprietors of the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. The *Rajyabhakta* is a Hindu paper, very poor and very small, and is circulated among Hindus. (Counsel put in the *Rajyabhakta* of 11th June, 1889.) I saw the paper about a week after publication. I did not think it necessary to take any notice of the article. I consulted my friends before I resolved to take no notice of the article. The paper is not read by Parsees. The article was referred to in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of the 19th July, 1889. When I saw the latter article, I at once knew it referred to me. I never tried to obtain money from the Bhownugger Durbar for the marriage of my daughter. There is no truth in the statement. The *Jam-e-Jamshed* is largely read in the Parsee community. It is stated in the article that no notice was taken of the *Rajyabhakta* libel for a month; and that is made a reason for the libel in the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. The first defendant has been on very unfriendly terms with me for a long time with the exception of brief periods of reconciliation. The second defendant has also been on unfriendly terms with me with hardly any periods of reconciliation. I have been often attacked in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper in the discussion of public questions. The attacks have been of great virulence, and have been most personal. Public questions have been made the excuse of these personal attacks upon me. In addition to this, my conduct of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper has been constantly attacked, and in the course of these attacks, my qualifications, my capacity to conduct the paper, my education, &c., were also attacked. (Copies of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of the 17th and 18th January, 1889, and also of 27th September, 1883, 5th October, 1883, 12th October, 1883, &c. were put in.) The title in one of these letters, "the fat, longbearded editor," refers to me.

Mr. Inverarity read the letters in question with the view of showing the bitter personal feeling cherished by the writer, the first defendant, against Mr. Kaikhosru. "Base motive," "low mind," "imposter," and similar epithets, were applied to the editor of the *Rast Goftar* by the first defendant in those letters.

Witness continued.—In addition to these matters, there was a discussion on the question of granting a grace of the University of Bombay to my son, who had been to England to pass his examination.

His lordship remarked that it was a fair subject for comment.

Mr. Inverarity said that was true, but his object was to make it the ground-work for some evidence he intended to call as to what the defendant had said on this subject.

Witness continued: My daughter, who is referred to in the article, was not then married, nor is she married now. If the imputations were true that I had asked from a native prince for Rs. 30,000 for the marriage of my daughter, it would seriously affect my reputation in the community. If the imputation were true that I asked for money from a Native State which I wrote up, it would seriously affect my reputation as a public writer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—I knew that the *Rajyabhakta* was a low and libellous publication.

Did you not denounce the *Rajyabhakta* in your own paper?—When? I should like to know the time you refer to.

Mr. Macpherson shows witness a file of the *Rast Goftar*, and refers him to an article.

Witness reads the article and says: There is nothing in this article about the *Rajyabhakta*. It refers to certain low papers published at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Macpherson referred to an English article in the *Rast Goftar*, in which the *Rajyabhakta* was referred to by name as a low paper, and Government were called upon to suppress such papers. The learned counsel put in the article as well as passages from others published in the *Rast Goftar* of the 9th and 23rd September, 1888.

Witness continued.—I complain of the republication of the *Rajyabhakta* article because the writer does not give his *bona-fide* opinions.

Do you think that the defendants believed that the imputations made on you were true?—I think so. It was not possible for the defendants to dissociate their personal bad relations with me from their public desire to crush the *Rajyabhakta*. I complain of their publishing that I had been villified in a shameful manner. In fact, I regard the whole article as a blind, as a cover to their attack upon me, as an attempt to villify me under pretence of exposing the other paper. I do so in consequence of the defendants' continued personal ill-feeling towards me.

The question is one of motive?—It is a question of fact.

If the defendants say through me that they had an honest motive you do not believe them?—No.

As a matter of fact, you have been lashing the defendants as they have been lashing you?—Not in this manner.

What do you mean?—I have never libelled them as they have libelled me.

Do you remember accusing the first defendant of obtaining money by false pretences (morally) from Mr. Geary?—No.

Mr. Macpherson read a letter Mr. Kaikhosru had written to Mr. Geary on the 20th July, 1885, complaining of an extract from the *Rast Goftar* published without acknowledgement in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Witness continued: I did not know that the defendant was the translator for the *Bombay Gazette* at the time. I do not remember to whom I referred. I may have referred to him. I was not quite sure that the defendant was the translator. (Is shown a letter.) In that letter I asked the defendant's uncle to get the defendant to put in extracts from the *Rast Goftar* into the *Bombay Gazette*. (Is shown another letter, asking the defendant to put in an extract from the *Rast Goftar* into the *Bombay Gazette*.) I sent that letter to the defendant. I received from Mr. Geary a reply to my complaint. Gujerati journalism does not habitually adopt coarser language than English journalism unless it is done intentionally.

Was not the defendant's letter of 17th January, 1889, written in answer to an attack made upon the defendant in the *Rast Goftar* by Mr. Darashah Dorabjee Reporter?—Yes.

Mr. Macpherson: Was the attack by Mr. Darashaw Reporter a personal one?—Yes, it was in reply to a personal attack upon himself in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* of the 9th January 1889.

Do you say you believe that the defendant Jehangir Murzban has a personal grudge against you?—Yes, he has admitted so in his letters. I remember meeting him at the Ripon Club in August last at a meeting regarding Mr. Ommanney's attack upon the Parsees. It was agreed there that no report of the proceedings should appear in any paper, but a report did, however, appear in the *Times of India*. It was suspected that I had published the report. I assured Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta by letter to the contrary, and he told me some short while after that Jehangir told him that the article in the *Jam-e-Jamshed* did not allude to me.

His Lordship:—Did he say that your were not the author of the report in the *Times of India*?—Yes, it comes to that, my lord.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Had you any relations with the *Times of India* which made people suspect that you gave the report?—Yes, with the editor and a reporter. The article is dated 26th July 1889. Mr. Inverarity read the article.

Did Mr. Pherozshaw say anything else to you?—Nothing further. I told Mr. Pherozshaw that if it had been so, I should have taken proceedings against the defendants. The conversation was about a week after the article appeared.

The allegation that the *Gazette* had pilfered from the *Rast Goftar* is true?—Yes.

Did you ever take any in this way?—Yes, some news paragraphs.

Your hostility towards each other was known in 1885?

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Haring Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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C. A. GRAVES, DENTAL SURGEON, (Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,) May be consulted Daily. MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, Napier Hotel, Poona. THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES. A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST. JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, &c.

10 bales coloured cotton flannel.
7 ,, grey T cloth
36 ,, grey shirtings.
10 ,, grey madapollams.
4 ,, white handkerchiefs.
1 case coloured dress materials.
1 ,, white bookmuslins.
3 cases stout brown British.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL PEARLS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of Shah Motichund Hurrukchund, and by order of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee—

1 bundle real pearls, weighing about 2,700 carats.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, RAPESEED, CHILLIES, GUM, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 10 instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the godown of the British I. S. N. Company on account of whom it may concern :—

ex s. s. "Sirsa."

About 3,100 bags damaged rice.
About 342 ,, ,, rapeseed.
Also a quantity of damaged chillies, gum, coir, turmeric, copra, myrabollams, ginger, cardamoms, &c.

A deposit of 30 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and purchasers will have to pay town duty, bunder fees, &c., and clear away the goods on payment of the balance of the purchased money.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLBHAT LANE, NEAR MAHAJUNWADY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Javerchund Partabchund and Laidas Doolubdas, and by virtue of the power of sale, contained in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated respectively, the 1st December, 1887, and the 26th October, 1888, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Bhowani, Mahadew, Vishwanath Mahadew, Anundrao Bhowani, Gunput Bhowani and Moreshwar Bhowani, the following immovable property :—

All that piece of land or ground, situate, lying, and being in Kolbhat Lane, in Bombay, in the registration District of Bombay, with the messuage, building and dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 3·5 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 638, and new No. 2223, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No. 119, in the names of Chintoba Damodar Joshi and Succaram Sudashiv Joshi, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3107, and street No. 349, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Succaram Sudashiv Joshi, on the west by the Chuudunwady Lane and the property of Succaram Sudasanad Purbhoo, on the north, by the said Kolbhat Lane, and on the south by the property of Sitaram Juggonnath, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 10th June, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

THE latest financial news to hand through Reuter was included in our report under Saturday evening's date; and the only further telegraphic advices regarding Produce received through the same channel report a decline of 1-32d. in Mid.-Uplands Cotton, Low Middling clause, to arrive, in Liverpool, in all positions; and give the enhanced quotations of 43s. 6d. for Bombay Linseed on the spot, and 43s. to arrive, ex-quay.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	5,90,218
,, ,, Branches.....	Dec.	,,	15,49,624
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	9,80,106
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	93,286
Loans	Dec.	,,	3,79,821
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	8,04,438
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc.	,,	18,673
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec.	,,	12,97,476

Instead of the falling off of some thirteen lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement issued this afternoon, some increase might well have been anticipated in view of the curtailment of business operations generally consequent upon the close of the active shipping season. A glance at the figures which we give above will show that such would have been the case under a normal condition of things; for though in the item of Bills Discounted a sensible increase is shown, this is more than counterbalanced, say, to the extent of five-and-a-half lakhs, by a material increase in Private Deposits and some diminution in Loans; and to the large withdrawal of Government Deposits is due the decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week.

The effect of the great advance in Exchange to-day, added to the usual monsoon dulness settling down upon export business generally, has been shown in our Produce Markets.

COTTON has been lifeless, not a single transaction of importance having transpired, and the feeling at closing was dull, though prices were quoted nominally as before.

WHEAT has been dull, fresh business having been impossible on the basis of the enhanced exchange quotations, and very few transactions presumably to fill previous engagements have been reported. The tone of the market is dull, but dealers have not lowered their pretensions yet.

SEEDS, though less dull than Wheat, have been very quiet, and little has been done to-day in any kind; quotations, however, are unaltered all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	7,457	bales.
Wheat	42,307	cwt.
Linseed	15,532	,,
Rapeseed.....	9,049	,,
Gingelly	2,079	,,
Poppyseed	2,511	,,
Castorseed	1,971	,,

FREIGHTS are dull, with very few takers of tonnage. The balance of room in the "Inishowen Head," loading for Liverpool, has been relet again, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, following the rise in Silver advised from London, opened this morning strong at an advance of fully ⅝d. on Saturday's final quotations, and closed 1-16d. higher than the rates of the morning. Business has been restricted, though a few transactions in three months' sight Credits have been reported at 1s. 6⅛d.; and in Telegraphic at 1s. 6⅛d. and 1s. 6 17-32d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 6 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 6 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 21-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 6 13-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ...	1·97½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER advanced at one time in the morning to 103 5-8 for Four per cent. for cash, but the rate both for Money and Account was 103 9-16, and the July settlement at ⅛ per cent. less, during the greater part of the day, with not much doing. Towards the close, however, the feeling became weaker, and 103 7-16d. was quoted for cash and June at the end. The quotation for 4½ per cents. has been put up to 106½, nominal.

SHARES have been very quiet, and quotations generally are unchanged. There has been some enquiry for Cotton Press shares to-day, and we report an advance of Rs. 2½ in Apollo and Bombay Cotton; and of 5 in Colaba, at our quotations. Mofussil, in the other hand, are Rs. 5 lower Bombay Cotton Manufacturing mill shares are Rs. 35 higher; Jamshed, and Manockji Petit are Rs. 5 down. Port Canning shares have advanced Rs. 2½.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera.....	4½d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ ,, ...	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9½d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5⅝d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅛ *ex-div.*
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	92
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. ,, ...	81½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 *ex-div.*
Bar Silver.....	48d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 9.—The barometer has fallen along the west coast in south peninsula, lower Bengal, east of the central provinces, and a large part of Burma, risen elsewhere; increase being very rapid in the Punjab. The pressure is low over the Gangetic Plain and north-west India, and the Punjab, depression apparently passed into Upper Sind. Wind directions are generally unchanged, south-easterly current up the Gangetic Plain reach to the east of the Punjab. The temperature has risen in Bengal, the Central Provinces and Bombay; fallen elsewhere; decrease is brisk, in the Punjab, the mean is above the normal in Sind, Rajputana, central stations, and Burmah; below elsewhere. Rain is general in the Peninsula, Burma, east and north Bengal, and thunder showers in the North-west. The rainfall in Burmah is reported to be six inches, and Jalpaiguri three inches.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Mail for Suakim and Jeddah on 12th and 13th closes at Suez at 10 a.m.

Messages for Mauritius must reach Aden by noon on the 12th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	10	50	4	19
Teheran	9	10	59	...	26
Suez	9	2	35	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 9th June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	2
,, Kurrachee ...	...	16	...	1
,, Madras.....	...	35	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 1, at Sheikhbudin, the wife of Henry Aikin Anderson, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

COPE—June 5, at Madras, the wife of E Cope, P W D, of a daughter.

DAVIDSON—May 30, at Annieville, Dalhousie, the wife of Lieut C Davidson, 2nd Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

FALCON—May 29, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieutenant R W Falcon, 4th Sikhs, of a son.

FLOCKHART—May 27, at Sonajulli Tea Estate, Mrs William B Flockhart, of a daughter.

JONES—June 5, at Wellington, Nilgiris, the wife of Quarter Master-Sergeant Jno W Jones, of a daughter.

RULE—June 4, at New Town, Cuddalore, the wife of Wm. Rule, Supervisor, Department of Public Works, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMITAGE—NICHOLAS—June 4, at St Mark's, Bangalore, by the Rev A A William, M A, John Leathley Armitage, Captain, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Ann Jessie, daughter of the late Major James Nicholas, Madras Staff Corps.

MOLL—YATES—June 4, at St John's, Calcutta, by the Rev W B Hyde, M A, Arnold Moll, from Hamburg, to Williamina Harper, third daughter of Brigade-Surgeon F M Coates, M D, I M S, Principal, Medical College.

DEATHS.

GILLILAND—June 5, at 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, Violet Clare, only surviving daughter of J H Gilliland, aged 4 years, 7 months and 6 days.

O'DONOGHUE—May 20, at Bulgaum, Nora Kathleen, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs O'Donoghue, aged 15 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1890.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been characteristically well-timed in its representation to Government upon the desirability of early sanction being given to the necessary expenditure for the construction of the Godra-Rutlam line. The special purpose of the letter to the Government of India which we published yesterday is to remind them that the improvement in the finances upon which the commencement of the undertaking was made dependent has already set in. The position of Indian finance is not only perceptibly better than it was when the Secretary of State gave his conditional sanction last year, but the future outlook, as the Chamber remind the Government, is sufficiently promising to warrant a new departure in regard to the financing and promotion of railway extension throughout India. A time when the rupee was three halfpence better than the budget forecast is certainly a time to remind the Government of an engagement, the performance of which was to be contingent upon financial improvement. The improvement, indeed, is not in exchange alone. The realised surplus on last year's accounts which three months ago was reckoned at two crores and three-quarters, now proves to be nearly a crore in excess of that sum. There seems, therefore, to be an excess of caution in the reply of Government that if funds are available in October or November 1890 the request of the Bombay Chamber for a commencement of the line next cold weather will be borne in mind and carefully considered. The reply is *prima facie* a satisfactory one, but it by no means precludes the expression of a doubt if the Government are as much in earnest concerning the early prosecution of the scheme as they ought to be. Schemes which by no means claim priority over it have been placed much higher in the programme than this. While Government last cold weather refused to sanction a miserable grant of Rs. 10,000 for a re-survey of the route, they have been provoking indignant protests by ordering surveys in the hot weather for other projects which cannot compare with this in urgency. The Nagpur and Jubbulpur survey, which is not the only one of the kind, is a case in point.

It is true that the railway programme of the Government of India for the current year has long since been drawn up, but it is not too late to hope that room may be found in it for the eight lakhs of expenditure which the Chamber urge should be incurred on the Godhra-Rutlam project next cold weather. The railway expenditure already budgetted reaches a total of three hundred and twenty lakhs. Seventy lakhs of this is appropriated to what is called "open-line capital," and is required for necessary extensions and improvements on existing State lines. Then there will be an obligatory expenditure of about 184 lakhs upon work already in hand. The principal line under this head is the Villapuram-Guntakal line in Madras, which it is expected will be completed next April. This, as Sir Charles Elliott explained a short time since, is the last of the more important of the great famine protective lines which were included in Sir Theodore Hope's programme. On military lines already begun, which will have to be completed this year, fifty lakhs will have to be spent. Government propose also to spend about fifty lakhs upon the extension of the railway system in Upper Burma, their experience in that part of the empire having already been so signally successful that the extension from Tounghoo to Mandalay has paid working expenses and full interest on capital during the first year. In proposing, however, regularly to set aside fifty lakhs a year for railway purposes in Burma Government are in danger of adapting the requirements to their vote, instead of adapting the vote to their requirements. There remains a balance of sixty-six lakhs which the Government can do what they like with during the current year. At the end of March Government had not made up their minds as to the projects amongst which this sum should be distributed. They were waiting for survey reports before they placed the various sanctioned projects in an order of precedence. Hot weather surveys in the Central Provinces and elsewhere, which have since been carried out, seemed to show that Government had not until very recently at all events placed the Godra-Rutlam scheme in the position on their list to which it was entitled. The East Coast line seemed to have precedence, and then in order of priority there appeared to come schemes for improving the communication between Benares and Calcutta, and for straightening the Bengal-Nagpur line at the farther end. But the reports upon all these lines were not expected to be sent in until some time during the rains, so that it may still be hoped that the claims of the Godra-Rutlam will be considered in time for a commencement of the work next cold weather.

If due consideration is given to the urgency of the claim there ought to be no difficulty in allocating eight lakhs out of the sixty-six which are still at the disposal of Government. The prospects of the programme for succeeding years are such that there need be little doubt as to the ability of Government to carry out the work when once it is begun. Sir Charles Elliott, whose calculations were of course in no way inflated by the prevision of such good luck as has fallen to Sir David Barbour through improvements in exchange and otherwise, reckoned upon having next year rather more than 200 lakhs for optional expenditure on railways, and 300 lakhs in each of the succeeding years. It is difficult, therefore, if an improvement in the finances is to be made a condition precedent to the prosecution of this enterprise, to see what there is to hinder a very early addition of the Godra-Rutlam to Sir Charles Elliott's programme. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, however, approach the scheme, as they are quite justified in doing, as one that can be undertaken not only with safety, but with positive advantage to Government. Their policy of famine-protective railways is on the point of being realised, and the time has now come when Government may turn their attention to schemes intended, not to save districts from starvation, but to open them up, to develop their commerce, and even to earn profit for the State. Government are asked, in fact, to do in Western India what they consider themselves so abundantly justified in doing in Upper Burma. In that province they have made a railway which already earns over and above the interest upon the capital expended on it and they think they are thereby warranted in going farther in the same direction. Here the prospects are at least as good as those which invited them to run a line to Mandalay. As the Bombay Chamber points out, the Godra-Rutlam line would probably yield profit in excess of the interest incurred on capital outlay during the first year of working, with an assured prospect of a rapidly developing revenue in each succeeding year. Upon that point nothing could be more encouraging than the account which General Trevor, the chairman of the Bombay and Baroda Board, gave a few months ago of the experience of that line. In twenty years the net revenue grew from one and three-quarters per cent. upon the capital to seven and three-quarters. In the case of the Godra-Rutlam line the prospects are at least as promising. It will not be a line leading from nowhere to nowhere, but it will form a connecting link between two separate sections of a large and prosperous system, completing the system, and itself drawing new traffic from a productive and hitherto unserved district, as well as relieving the pressure which has long existed on one section of the great network of which it will form a part. The latest estimates of the traffic prospects of the undertaking are the most favourable. Wherever calculations have had to be corrected, it has always been in a sense favourable to the scheme. Sir Charles Elliott may have many projects claiming his support, but there is not one for which the financial justification is so strong. Estimates which are believed to err on the side of moderation, if they err at all, have shown that the line will pay four per cent. from the outset, or one per cent. more than would have to be paid in interest on the 100 lakhs of capital outlay that would be required. The borrowing conditions are more favourable than those under which two of the great enterprises most recently constituted were undertaken, for in both cases a guarantee of four per cent. has been given. Sir Charles Elliott lately pointed out that it was useless to raise money at three and a half or four per cent. through the agency of companies, when the State could raise money at three per cent. The conditions were never more favourable for resolving upon an early prosecution of the enterprise, and it is to be hoped that we may soon have to thank Lord Cross for having associated his name with a great railway enterprise of whose value to India no one has any doubt.

THE outline which we publish in another column of a scheme for establishing an art and industrial depot in the Victoria Museum is well deserving of attention, particularly on the part of those who are in a position to advise the promoters as to the best way of bringing the idea into practical shape. The general idea will commend itself to a good many people who are conscious of the abundance of good artistic workmanship which lies scattered in out-of-the-way parts of the Presidency, of which the world for the most part knows nothing, and which needs introducing in order that a demand for it may spring up. Attention is called to one example, that of the lacquer work made at Sawantwari, which would have been little known but for the pains taken by that most energetic of Political Officers, Colonel Westropp, to give it a fame outside the happy valley in which it was made. Visitors to the recent Industrial Exhibition in Bombay may have noticed some striking lacquer work objects from a village in Guzerat, far away from the railway, which was something of a revelation to many, and which would be largely in demand at once if only it were brought to a market, and a larger public were made acquainted with its merits. These are samples of a large class of work which needs to be made known in order to gain appreciation. The appeal which is made to Mr. Forrest, as Secretary of the Art Society, is sure to be sympathetically received, but it would be well if, before final shape is given to the movement, it were brought under discussion in such a way that the practical aspects of the scheme can be thoroughly looked into. On such a question, for example, as the *locale* of the depot opinions might differ, for until the Victoria Gardens have become a much more largely frequented place of resort than they now are it would be difficult to think of the Victoria Museum as the best place for showing forth to the world the hidden treasures of Indian art and craftsmanship. The idea, nevertheless, is worth discussing, and we may with advantage quote in connection with it the following passage in the Travancore Administration Report to which we referred a fortnight since, and which shows what that enterprising State is doing in the same direction :—"To supplement the Industrial School and to bring into play the latent but undoubtedly superior indigenous mechanical skill available in the country, the Dewan Peishcars were instructed to summon the best workmen in their respective divisions, and induce them to turn out really artistic work in wood, metals, &c., on approved patterns and to send the articles to the Industrial School for public exhibition and sale. Each Peishcar has been authorised to spend Rs. 1,000 per annum in this direction. Some excellent silver and brass vessels and articles of furniture have already been received and sold to the general public."

WHITELEY, the "Universal Provider," is said to have proved himself on at least one occasion able to "provide" a wife for a customer in India. But the case is understood to have been an exceptional one, and until now it has not been known that—apart from one of the Continental missionary societies, which is understood to select and consign wives for its agents in India—anything like an organized system of matrimonial supply for this country was in existence. Once more we are indebted to our neighbours for strange information about ourselves, for it is the Paris *Temps* which has revealed the existence in Bond Street of a matrimonial agency which "does a large business with India." The managers of the establishment, it is said, have lately sent out to Calcutta a young lady, a clergyman's sister, who has been indented for by "a gentleman in Government service on five hundred rupees a month." If an account of this interesting venture should come under the notice of ladies at home who think that the matrimonial market in India is understocked, it is due to them to point out that we have not heard of any large demand upon home supplies, and that a matrimonial agency which makes a speciality of Indian business, even though it be in Bond Street, had better be avoided. There are glowing accounts, it is true, in the *Temps*, of the large number of instances in which the intervention of the agency leads to happy results. Eight out of every ten who are sent out are said to marry. But there is a disquieting vagueness about what comes of the other two. Perhaps the Bond Street agent, like Beau Brummel, has his little failures, and it is not pleasant to think of them. There is no telling what the effect of the rupee at two shillings may be upon the Indian matrimonial market, but the *Temps* would prevent disappointment if it told its readers that for some time past the sixteen penny rupee is understood to have terribly discouraged marriage in India. Seeing, however, that the Bond Street agency, another agency whose name we refuse to quote, and the *Société de Colonization Familiale*, of which the most remarkable thing that we know is that it was "founded by Mr. Gladstone" (*sic*), have long been at work, it is astonishing that the number of young English-women who are waiting to be married in India is not much larger than it is.

A PARLIAMENTARY correspondent, writing on the 21st May, tells us that Government are floundering into rather a deep bog over the compensation to publicans question, and that a General Election or an Autumn Session is not unlikely. Those who have hoped that the question of Indian Excise policy would be again discussed this Session will probably be disappointed, as the Government will probably take the whole time of the House after Whitsuntide. They are by no means keen about bringing on Lord Cross's Indian Councils Bill. A good deal of pressure is being put upon them to induce them to consent to a two days' consideration of the Indian Budget instead of one.

THE Municipal Servants' Bill came up again for consideration at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, and on the motion of Mr. Chandawarkar it was unanimously agreed to have the report of the police with regard to the late strike of Municipal sweepers to the Committee on the Bill to comply the Bill with reference to the said report and other reports or papers regarding the late strike in the possession of the Municipal Commissioner which they might call for.

DR. BHALCHANDRA at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday stated he had inspected several localities where it had been announced halalkores had been in the habit of emptying their baskets into open drains, and found that the rumours were true. He pointed out the dangers of such a practice—that it might breed an epidemic of cholera or typhoid fever. The Commissioner was asked to inquire into the matter and to take such measures as he found necessary to guard against the practice. He was also requested to direct his attention to the practice of partly filling night-soil carts with water instead of entirely with foul matter.

THE Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the vacation. On the Original Side Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Justice Farran presided in the three Division Courts. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy sat in the Criminal Court on the Appellate Side, while Mr. Justice Telang sat alone, in the absence of the Chief Justice, to dispose of miscellaneous work.

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN, presiding at the High Court yesterday, commenced the hearing of an action of libel, in which Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, sues to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages from Messrs. Jehangir B. Murzban and K. M. Shroff, the proprietors of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper, for publishing a libel of the plaintiff in the issue of the latter paper of the 19th July 1889. The libel originally appeared in the *Rajya-bhakta*, a small Hindu paper, to the effect that the plaintiff had made a requisition for the purpose of obtaining from the Bhownugger Durbar the sum of Rs. 30,000 for the marriage of his daughter. The defendant republished the libel, stating that they were obliged to allude to it, as the plaintiff had not contradicted it, although a month had elapsed since it was published, and insinuating (as the plaintiff complained) that circumstances led to the conclusion that the allegations made against the plaintiff were true. The plaintiff and some witnesses were examined to prove an old-standing enmity between the plaintiff and the defendants; and the Court adjourned until to-day, as the defendants' case was about to

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

SIR ROBERT MORIER'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

It is stated in this morning's papers that Sir Robert Morier bears important despatches from St. Petersburg to London.

Endorsing this, our St. Petersburg correspondent says that the relations between England and Russia were never more excellent than at present.

COUNT KALNOKY ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

VIENNA, JUNE 9.

Count Kalnoky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Austrian Reichsrath to-day, declared that the Triple Alliance was never clearer or more sincere. The relations of Austro-Hungary with Servia, however, were less friendly whilst those with Bulgarian were steadily being consolidated.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 9.

Lutter's case was resumed to-day. Several witnesses deposed purchasing goods reported to be burned.

Henry Bliss, partner of Messrs. Jones's firm from 1884 to 1888, said he was in Australia when the fire occurred, and on his return heard rumours that a fraud had been committed, and found Cheng Tain and other employés received presents. Witness owed Mr. Seymour Rs. 27,000 then, afterwards he quarrelled with Lutter, and advertised in the *Rangoon Gazette* that he had expelled Lutter from the firm.

Mr. Moylan: On your oath, when the new firm was constituted had you one pice?

Witness: I had Rs. 1,500 to my credit and was debited with Rs. 25,000. I was to draw Rs. 500 monthly; but I overdrew; but not to the extent of Rs. 1,200 monthly. For the last two years profits were very small, and refused to accept the balance-sheet of 1888, which showed Rs. 8,000 profit, while I calculated Rs. 5,000 loss. On retiring I got Rs. 15,000 in cash and Rs. 15,000 in promissory notes. I expelled Lutter because I believed he was robbing the firm by selling goods and not entering the proceeds in the books. Then the firm could pay fourteen annas per rupee and I could get money to carry on; when Lutter offered Rs. 30,000 I calculated that as value of goodwill. I took it and left the amount standing to my credit. The estate of the late Mr. Cowie was considered part of capital to be repaid by five-sixteenths of net profits.

Witness further admitted writing a letter withdrawing the charges and expressing his regret for his share in them. He declined to disclose who gave him the information which led to the charges. He considered Cheng Tain the biggest scoundrel living.

Mr. Moylan produced a letter which witness declared was forgery, and as no evidence.

Regarding the signature adduced the Court ruled it as inadmissible.

Mr. Moylan asked why, knowing its existence a year ago, he did not then repudiate?

Witness said he was so sick of the way in which Lutter behaved and humbugged him that he took no notice, and thought if the man would forge his signature he would do anything.

This and witness's opinion of Cheng Tain was noted by the Court at counsel's request. Several altercations occurred between Mr. Moylan and witness, who were advised by the Court to avoid strong language.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MANAGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 9.

To-day Mr. Burby, manager, Messrs. Marck and Company, was arraigned before the Cantonment Magistrate for criminal breach of trust Mr. Merwanji, pleader for the accused, applied for a postponement on the ground of serious illness of Mrs. Burby. After some discussion the case was postponed to the 18th inst.

EXECUTION OF A CULPRIT.

Shunker, the tailor, was executed this morning at the Yerrowda Jail in the presence of Doctor Solomon, the Superintendent; the City Magistrate, and the Jailor. The condemned man met his doom firmly.

A SMALL CAUSE COURT OFFICIAL CONVICTED.

Sonatake, pensioned nazir of the Small Cause Court, was to-day found guilty of fraud at the Sessions. Sentence will be delivered to-morrow.

COLONEL CUNNINGHAM.

Colonel Cunningham arrived to-day from Mahableshwar.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR AT POONA.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris arrived this evening. Their arrival was private; attendance of heads of departments at the station were dispensed with. The usual salute will be fired at sunrise at Kirkee to-morrow morning.

LADY HANBURY'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 9.

Lady Hanbury, who is ill at Ooty, has had a relapse and has been conveyed to Coonoor.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nizam arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oceana, from Aden, arrived here last night.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay on the 7th instant.

The Anchor Line's s.s. Britannia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Anchor Line's s.s. Persia, outward bound, passed the Suez Canal on the morning of the 7th instant.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 21.

SYDNEY SMITH, at one of those dinner parties where—according to M. Guizot, who was French Ambassador here at the period when the worthy Canon of St. Paul's was at the acmé of his prandial popularity—the company used to laugh "while the Reverend Smith spoke, after he had spoken, *and before he spoke*," declared himself to be an unflinching advocate of religious toleration; but confessed in a jocose "aside" that "he should like to roast one Quaker." It is to be feared that, *mutatis mutandis*, the estimable members of the Society of Friends, all lovers of pure charity and goodwill among men, as they have always proved themselves to be, would dearly like to roast, fry, grill, barbecue, spatchcock or braise at least one conspicuous personage of the day—and his name is Henry Morton Stanley. The worthy Broadbrims were savage enough with Macaulay forty years since when in his "History of England" he so cruelly aspersed the fair fame of William Penn in the somewhat shady case of the Maids of Taunton; but their wrath was mild as *koumiss* in comparison with the indignation stored up in their buttonless bosoms by what seems to me to be a wholy unjust and unprovoked attack by Stanley on Quakers and Quakerism. Why; were not the disciples of George Fox the founders of the Anti-Slavery Society? That immortal fact should in itself secure them immunity from attack on the part of an avowed hater and foe of slavery.

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But the illustrious explorer will very soon cease, I am persuaded, to "go for" Quakers as though they were gorillas, or, indeed, to bite anybody's head off, figuratively speaking. Is not Stanley about to be married? "I smell the cake, I hear the bells." I see the orange-blossoms and the Honiton lace, the wedding presents and the bridesmaids' brooches. No St. George's, Hanover Square; no St. James's, Piccadily; no St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, I hope, for the marriage of Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant. They should be made man and wife in the abbey church of St. Peter, Westminster, and as to the strains of the glorious "Wedding March," the united processions of the bride and bridegroom sweep westward from the altar, surely some reverend hands should lay wreaths on the grave of David Livingstone. 'Twas Stanley who found him; and it is meet and proper that the spirit of him who deplored "man's inhumanity to man" should be invoked on an occasion at once so solemn and so joyful.

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I was present on Saturday, the 17th, at the great banquet given in honour of Stanley by the Worshipful Company of Turners at the Cannon Street Hotel, and towards the conclusion of which feast the public announcement of the engagement between the "Africander" and Miss Tennant was made in the most felicitous terms by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the Master of the Company. The dinner itself was one of the most brilliant functions of the kind that I have witnessed for many a long year. There were considerably more than 300 ladies and gentlemen present, and the effect of the radiant toilettes worn by the fair guests was simply superb. The present season, I am given to understand, will be noted as a "jewel" one in London history; and this may account for the blaze of diamonds, the sheen of sapphires, and the fire of rubies which dazzled you at the Turners' repast.

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Miss Dorothy Tennant is the bonny young lady whom Sir John Millais pourtrayed in his delightful picture called "No." She is herself an accomplished artist, and there is in the present exhibition of the New Gallery a charmingly vivacious painting in oil from her hand, "Street Arabs at Play," representing a group of small boy and girl *gavroches* swinging from the iron railings on the Chelsea Embankment. Will Mrs. H. M. Stanley that is soon to be favour the world, I wonder, at some forthcoming picture show with presentments of "Real Arabs at Play," "Soudanese Boys Tickling a Chimpanzee," "Zanzibari Girls Mashing a Bashful Sheik," or "African Forest Dwarfs Peeling Bananas on the Slopes of the Mountains of the Moon?" Who knows? Meanwhile I can confidently declare that I have rarely seen any one look more supremely proud and happy than did Miss Tennant when—her own tongue being obviously tied—the Baroness Burdett Coutts in a few cheery but tender sentences returned thanks on behalf of "the bride-elect." It was, I believe, for the first time in her long and beneficent life that the Baroness had ever spoken at a public dinner.

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As regards the contemplation to all appearance of really happy people, I think that I may venture to say "experto crede." I remember the triumphant entry of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie into London in 1855, and seeing Cæsar, when the imperial carriage was passing through King Street, St. James's, pointing out with a smile to the Empress the house where he had lived in furnished lodgings, a discredited exile. That couple looked happy enough in all conscience. A few years afterwards I saw the wedding of the Prince of Wales with Alexandra of Denmark in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Surely human happiness was never more radiantly visible than it was that day on the countenances of the bride and bridegroom. And Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft when, almost smothered in bouquets, they bade farewell to management at the Haymarket! And Charles Dickens at the Liverpool banquet, when his health was proposed by Lord Du[illegible]in.

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Englishmen are always going mad about something—one has the authority of the Gravedigger in "Hamlet" for the statement—and the latest craze would seem to be the existing mania in connection with postage-stamps. The celebration of the jubilee of cheap postage, and the conversion of the venerable Guildhall of the City of London into not only a museum of postal apparatus and appliances, but a temporary post-office and telegraph station to boot, was, of course, a right and proper function—as modern functions go—but I confess my inability to discover the purport or significance of the "Philatelic Exhibition," the display of international adhesive stamps. Why not an exhibition of old hotel bills—which would be a highly interesting one, by the way—or one of cancelled cheques, expired pawnbrokers' duplicates, time-worn play bills, or antediluvian turnpike tickets? Stay: what do you think of an exhibition of old love-letters? Nothing is sacred now-a-days. I see in *The Times* an advertisement in which it is announced that a number of old wills, ranging in date between 1800 and 1831, are at the disposal of persons who may fancy that they are beneficially interested in these testamentary antiquities.

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The Nonconformist old lady thought Mesopotamia to be "a blessed word." But what do you think of "philatelic" and "philately?" Why cannot the postal enthusiasts remember that Greek is a living language, that the modern Greeks use many millions of postage-stamps every year, and that the Romaic name for a postage-stamp is "grammatosémon." A Grammatosemonic Exhibition would express some definite meaning.

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That Doge of Genoa, who came to Versailles in the reign of Louis XIV., was asked by a French courtier what had most astonished him in the marvellous palace of "Le Roi Soleil." Perhaps if any one had the hardihood to ask Queen Isabella of Spain what had most impressed her on her recent visit to Windsor Castle—the Waterloo Gallery, the St. George's Hall, the Private Apartments, the Terrace, or the Long Walk—Dona Isabel de Bourbon might have replied that to her the strangest thing was to find herself at Windsor at all, and lunching with Queen Victoria. It is the first time, they say, that the discrowned daughter of Maria Christina has been in England, although poor Don Alfonso, her son, was a cadet at an English military school when he was called upon to assume the crown of Spain. On the other hand, the elder branch of the Spanish Bourbons frequently made their homes in our midst. The old Don Carlos and his brother, the Conde de Montemolin, were well known in London society; so was Don Juan de Bourbon, the father of the present head—but scarcely the hope—of the Carlist Party, the Duke of Madrid.

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M. Saint Saens, the French composer, is not, it would seem, to have a monopoly of mysteriously disappearing. The distinguished journalist and novelist, Mr. David Christie Murray, has, it is rumoured in the paragraphing world, vanished into thin air somewhere between the eastern and the western shores of the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Christie Murray, after being deservedly *feted* at a complimentary dinner at the Criterion, left London for Australia on a lecturing tour last June. I understand that his first appearance as a lecturer at Melbourne was a brilliant success. He was expected to remain some six months in the Land of the Golden Fleece, and return home via the United States. But it is now stated that the eminent *litterateur* was last heard of in Melbourne, and that the only clue to his further movements is in the fact that a passenger named Murray was a passenger from Sydney to San Francisco in December last.

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"A passenger named Murray." But the hospitable colonials would never have allowed the favourite novelist to leave their shores without giving him a festive "send-off." He would have been entertained prior to his departure, as on his arrival, by the genial Club at Melbourne, or by the pleasant Anthenæum Club at Sydney. Now, to reach San Francisco from New South Wales you are bound to lay-to at three different anchorages. Four and a half days' steaming should take you—bar "southerly busters"—to Auckland, N. Z. New Zealand is a fern-paradise; the volcanoes are innumerable and fascinating, and the earthquakes most interesting, and three of the best hostelries in Australasia are the Star Hotel, Auckland, the Grand Hotel, Dunedin, and the Lake House, Ohinemetu, in the Hot Lake district—if there are any hot lakes left. Mr. Christie Murray may be seeking for the vanished White and Pink Terraces of Rotomahanra.

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From Auckland another seven days take you to the Samoan Islands. Maybe Mr. Murray is sojourning at Apia, and studying the manners and customs of the "Greeks of the Pacific." Haply those picturesque savages have tattooed him and made him a king. But if he has got clear of Samoa he would still have another week's journeying to Honolulu, and yet seven days more to the Golden Gates of 'Frisco. The Sandwich Islands are a most entrancing group, only you should take care not to confine yourself to a fish diet. That way leprosy lies. Or, it may be, after all that Mr. Christie Murray shifted his ship after leaving Sydney, and that he is now under the Tropic of Capricorn, or outside the great Barrier Reef, or prospecting for gold in the neighbourhood of Cooktown, or "blackbirding" in Polynesia, or roaming in Fiji or New Guinea. *Sait on où l'on va?* That question is always confronting you in Australia. I was coming straight back from Melbourne to England at the end of '85, and early in '86 I found myself at Calcutta. Mr. David Christie Murray will, I hope, find his way home like the flock of little Bopeep. They brought their tails behind them. Mr. Murray will bring "tales."

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At a court and livery dinner of the Patten-Makers' Company, held at the Hotel Metropole, the Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening, ironically remarked that "the company was not likely to be interfered with; for before the despoiler could deprive it of its property it would have to find it. They exhibited a singular instance of self-congratulation on account of lack of means." The obvious retort to this might be that if the Patten-Makers have no property, and do not make pattens, or control the art of patten-making, or hold periodical exhibitions of those now obsolete articles, the reason for their existence has wholly ceased. But I am not a destructive so far as the ancient City guilds are concerned. Moreover, it would seem that the Patten-Makers are not altogether impecunious. Was there not, my Lord Mayor, a certain Thomas Scrimshaw who in 1775 left the interest of £1,000 in the Three Per Cents. to the company, one-half of which interest was to go to poor patten-makers or their widows, and the other half "to pay for a march and a dinner on Lord Mayor's Day once in three years?" Scrimshaw's cool "thou" is yet, it is to be hoped, intact.

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Mem.: The motto of the Patten Makers, who in their corporate capacity date from the time of Charles II., is "*Recipient fœminæ sustentacula nobis*" ("The ladies receive support from us"). How long is it, I wonder, since the fair sex left off wearing pattens? There are still fourteen "patten and clog makers" scheduled in the "Post-office London Directory." Of the antiquity of the "shoe on an iron ring" there is a glimpse in two lines in the old comedy of "Gammer Gurton's Needle":—

> Had ye heard her how she began to scold,
> Her tongue it were on pattens. . .

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And here, at the Thames Police-court, is that exceptionally acute magistrate, Mr. Montagu Williams, calmly avowing that it is wholly out of his power to stop the tongue of a scolding woman. A man asked for a summons against a female whose tongue, according to his showing, ran on pattens. The magistrate could only tell the applicant that "an officer" should "caution" the vituperative virago. I should certainly not like to be that officer. The lady's tongue might prove a "caution" to me; and yet, as the Rev. Mr. Crawley's wife pathetically remarked in "Vanity Fair," "There used to be handcuffs." What has become of the "branks," the "bridle," and the "cucking" or ducking stool? I read in the "Liber Albus, or White-Book of the City of London," of a woman who was put in the "thew" for being a common scold. A "thew" or "theow" was a kind of penitential bilboes, I presume. But that was in the good old times. Dear good old times!

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Mr. Walter Besant is the editor of a new and promising monthly periodical devoted to the interests of the literary class in general and of the Society of Authors in particular. Mr. Besant is righteously "down" on the sham publisher, the lying publisher, the humbugging publisher, and especially on the advertising swindlers who cozen authors out of their manuscripts and their money to boot. These rogues the doughty Walter smites hip and thigh; he prods them under the fifth rib; he quoits them over the mazzard; he scourges them with whips of wire; he kicks them until like the man in "Hudibras," "They should know whether The Shoe is calfskin or neat's leather." This is all perfectly justifiable; still, I wish that Mr. Besant would have the grace to admit not only that all publishers are not knaves, but that the vast majority of their number are upright and fair-dealing gentlemen. I have had a great deal to do with a great many publishers in my time, and, as a rule, have rarely had occasion to be dissatisfied with my business relations with booksellers.

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"Such a getting up stairs, such a playing on the fiddle!" That was the refrain of one of the earliest of nigger melodies; and Horace Mayhew translated it into French in *Punch*, about 1843, as "*Diantre! comme on monte les calive.*" There was a getting up and a playing on the fiddle with a vengeance at the Foreign Office on Wednesday night, when the Marchioness of Salisbury was "at home" to all the fashionable world and his wife to celebrate her Majesty's Birthday. I went at 10-30, and it was 11-25 before I could reach the top of the grand staircase. A splendid but a terrible crush. Royalties galore, ambassadors, fair women, and brave men; and Miss Dorothy Tennant (she and Stanley had been dining with the Marchioness) beaming in joyful comeliness. A memorable sight to see!

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	1	89	3	28	3	36	2	91
June 7, Saturday	1	98	1	10	1	20	0	45
Total...	3	87	4	38	4	56	3	36
Total of corresponding date last year	4	93	6	43	5	60	6	59

STATE Socialism has spread to Hungary. On Saturday (17th ult.) the Minister of Commerce introduced a bill into the Reichsrath making Sunday rest compulsory.

COUNT CHARLES DILLON, who died in Paris the week the mail left, from the effects of an accident, was one of the few survivors of the Court of Charles X., to whom he was page of honour during the last four years of his reign. He had lived much in England, and spoke our language remarkably well.

THE END OF THE MATHERAN SEASON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MATHERAN, JUNE 8.

THE last event in the Matheran season was the tattoo-show held last Thursday at mid-day. Owing to the rain it was not a very enjoyable function to be present at. Some sixty of the hundred horses that find occupation on the hill were collected on the plateau in front of the church for inspection. For a time all went well. The judges, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Luard, and Dr. Wilkins, went round, note-book in hand, and canvassed the merits of the candidates, talking of equine defects and virtues in mysterious phraseology, which was Greek to the uninitiated. Only the better horses were present at the show, and some of these present were so very obviously in a condition discreditable to their owners, that one shudders to think how bad those must have been that were not thought capable of bearing close inspection. However, the majority of those exhibited at the show were serviceable beasts well up to their work, and some were decidedly well-groomed and in good condition. In the middle of the proceedings rain began to fall heavily, and spectators and judges adjourned to the steps of the church, while the order was given that the ponies should defile through the porch one by one, until all had been inspected. It is not yet known who are to get the prizes.

I believe that a certain number of the best were marked off for more careful inspection, and that their fates are to be decided to-morrow morning. Nearly two hundred rupees were collected for the show. Half of this amount is to be distributed in prizes this year, and the rest, it is said, will be employed partly in building good stables and partly as a nest egg for a similar show next year. The institution of an annual pony show is sure to be conducive to the comfort of the hill ponies and their riders. Only it would be advisable to select rather an earlier date for the show in future, as by the beginning of June there is often a good deal of rain, and visitors begin to hurry away back to the plains.

Up to the present date we have had nearly seven inches of rain, which have been enough to frighten away all but the bravest and most experienced. Yet it is a sad pity to go away so soon, and exchange Matheran at its worst for Bombay at its best. For when rain is not actually falling, the air is delightful, and, though we have had heavy showers, the rainfall has by no means been continuous. The roads are free from dust, but nevertheless not muddy, and the distant views are either clear and beautiful, or, when half shrouded in mist, sublimely impressive. Ferns and flowers are springing up in the jungle, cobra lilies and a brilliant flower combining in startling contrast yellow and purple hues, which I am informed is a species of turmeric. Already patches of green are appearing on the roads formed by the tiny blades of grass that have already begun to emerge from the moistened earth. There are similar, though less agreeable indications of renewed life in the animal world in the croaking of frogs, and the various kinds of creeping and flying insects that invade our bungalows in number and variety sufficient to gladden the heart of the most energetic entomologist.

THE WRECK OF THE B. I. S. S. DACCA IN THE RED SEA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Suez on the 22nd May, gives some particulars of the wreck on the previous Friday of the British India steamer Dacca on the Daedalus Shoal in the Red Sea, three hundred and fifty miles to the south. On the Monday the Dacca passed Suez and proceeded on her voyage to Australia, with fourteen cabin passengers and four hundred and six emigrants, two hundred of whom were young women. At 3 a.m. on the Tuesday morning the captain turned in, having first given orders, which were entered in the log-book, directing the second officer, who was left in charge, to call the captain as soon as he sighted the lighthouses on the Daedalus Island. The island was sighted between six and seven in the morning, but the captain was not called. The steamer proceeded in deep water along the island. A sharp ledge of coral rock pierced her bottom and tore off two or three iron plates. The engines were stopped and the steamer remained on the rock. The captain came immediately on deck, and at once proceeded to land the affrighted passengers on the shoal. This difficult operation was effected without the loss of a single life, but the unfortunate emigrants had no time to carry away any of their effects, and many of them escaped only in their night clothes. The passengers once in a position of comparative safety, the captain proceeded to get the steamer off the ledge, with a view to beaching her. By reversing the engines, the vessel was backed off the reef into deep water, where she sank in three hours. A steamer bound for Suez came in the course of the day to the assistance of the shipwrecked people on the shoal, and took them on board, arriving in Suez on Saturday. The captain and crew of the Dacca remained on the shoal awaiting the arrival of the B. I. S. Palmacotta, which was following the Dacca. The Palmacotta came by a little later, and with the Rosario brought the captain, crew, and passengers to Suez. The emigrants were at once taken on board at that port and arrangements were hastily improvised for conveying them in the Palmacotta to their destination. All the bedding and blankets in Suez were bought up to supply the needs of the unfortunate emigrants. The resources of Suez in its decadence did not suffice to replace the clothes which had been lost by the sinking of the Dacca. The loss of a crowded steamer a few hours after passing the port of Suez naturally created a feeling approaching dismay. The circumstances were eagerly discussed on board the different steamers, and great sympathy was felt for the sufferers as well as for the captain of the Dacca, who appears to have lost his ship through sheer misfortune and certainly no fault of his own. The accident occurred in broad daylight when sea and sky were at their calmest. By a sad fatality the British India Company have lost two fine steamers, the Dacca and the Quetta, within a month.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

H. H. RAO KENGARJEE, G.C.I.E., the Rao of Cutch, accompanied by his brother, Prince Doolooba Rana Jalamsingbjee, Dr. B. J. Damania, and his staff, returned from Mahableshwar on Friday morning last, and was met at the Victoria Terminus by Messrs. Adumjee Peerbhoy, Mahomed Ali Adumjee Peerbhoy, Pestonjee SorabjeeBijivalla (H. H.'s PrivateSecretary), Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy Maldewalla, JaverilalUmiashankar, and others. After shaking hands with the gentlemen named, his Highness drove in a carriage drawn by four horses to the bungalow of Mr. Adumjee Peerbhoy on the Nepean Sea Road, which was furnished with every requisite for the occasion. On arriving at the bungalow, his Highness and his brother were decorated with garlands and presented with tasteful bouquets of choice flowers by Mr. Adumji and his son Mahomed Ally. On the nights of Friday and Saturday last the bungalow was brilliantly illuminated in honor of his Highness, who left by the mail on Saturday night for Cutch Bhooj, being met at the station by Messrs. Adumjee Peerbhoy, Mahomedally Adumji Peerbhoy, Abdul Husein Adumji Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Adumjee Peerbhoy, E. E. Kurwa, Mahomed Ali Habuthbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hussanali Sulemanjee, Lukhmanjee Sulemanjee, Crishnarao Pandurang, Alibhoy Vullejee, and a large number of other Borah and Khoja gentlemen. After a brief conversation with Mr. Adumji Peerbhoy and Mr. Mahomedali Adumjee Peerbhoy, who presented his Highness with garlands and bouquets as before, his Highness left in a specially reserved saloon carriage with the hearty good wishes of the gentlemen who were present to witness his departure.

UMRA KHAN of Jundol has kept his word, writes the Lahore paper, and has celebrated the end of Ramzan by renewed hostilities against the Khan of Dir. He has beseiged Killai Chunk-Ataur, and has sent 1,000 men also to Dir itself, where the Khan is in a bad way. No news has come from his brother from Kabul, and on the 29th of May firing commenced around his fortress of Chunk-Ataur. It resulted for the time in nothing beyond two casualities, but an attack in force will shortly take place. Safdar Khan of Nawagi has prudently declined on this occasion to join the Khan of Dir. If the Amir really purposes to interfere, as Afghan rumour at one time had it, there is no time to lose.

AN INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM FOR BOMBAY.

COPIES of the following letter and its accompanying prospectus have been forwarded to us for publication:—

To L. R. W. Forrest, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society.

Sir,—We, the members of the Industrial Museum Society, beg respectfully to solicit your favourable consideration of the following plan:—

From the experience we have gained we feel that a great deal remains to be done for the encouragement of the artisans of India, that an agency is necessary for the formation of collections of old curiosities fast disappearing from this country, and that an agency is also necessary for advising the artisans as to what articles they should produce, and what they need not make.

The example of the Savantvadi State illustrates how an insignificant and simple industry like that of lacquering wood and making fans could, through the endeavours of Colonel Westropp, be brought to the advanced stage of being able to supply nice wall brackets, cabinets, tea-poys and fans to the civilized world.

The Ratnagiri School of Industry is another example of how the sons of village carpenters can be made to produce excellent bric-a-brac cabinets and other inlaid furniture.

The Reay workshops at the Sir J. J. School of Art will, no doubt, do much good to the artisans of Bombay in this direction, but we feel that an Industrial Museum on economic and commercial principles would prove very useful in the City of Bombay, and with this aim we beg that your Society will move the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to allow some room at the Victoria and Albert Museum for starting such a Museum, and that your society will grant us permission to take charge of the unsold exhibits which the owners will agree to leave with us for sale on nearly the same conditions on which they have been forwarded to the Exhibition.

The enclosed propectus will throw additional light on our plan, and will, we trust, commend itself to your society.

We beg to remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully, Byramjee Cursetjee, Ardeshir Jivanji, Hurjeemul, Sorabjee Jamasjee Billimoria, Motiram Harchand, Moti Kuber, Govind Vishvanath Dongre, Vasudev Appaji, Shrikrishna Bhai, Nur Bux, arm-seller, Maroti Gyanuji, and 15 others.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM SOCIETY.

PROSPECTUS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society an Industrial Art Committee has been formed with the following objects in view:—

(1) That an Industrial Museum be started in Bombay on trade principles.

(2) That the artisans and dealers of this country be invited to sent their work to this committee for exhibition and sale on the following conditions, based on the prospectus of the Bombay Art Society's Industrial Art Exhibition:—

(a) Articles sent for sale must be of oriental manufacture.

(b.) Exhibits may be offered for sale, subject to a deduction of 7 per cent. commission for the Committee. All sales must be effected through the committee, and no article will be delivered until payment has been made.

(c.) Each case of articles or exhibits should be accompanied or preceded by a schedule of its contents in the enclosed form. This schedule should reach the Committee before each consignment is despatched.

(d) The Committee will use every endeavour to ensure the careful handling of exhibits, but they will not be responsible for damage or loss. All charges for transmission on goods sent for sale must be paid by the sender.

(e.) Unsold articles will be packed and returned at owner's risk, to the address of contributors, bearing.

(f.) The committee reserve the right to refuse to exhibit such articles as they may consider unsuitable.

(g.) All cases should be addressed:—

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE.
School of Art, Bombay.
Name of Contributor.

For further particulars apply to the Manager,
SHRIKRISHNA BHAI,
Manager.

(3) That the Bombay Art Society be moved to organize lectures, evening parties and conversaziones at convenient intervals in the proposed Museum, on such terms as may be hereafter arranged.

(4) That the committee abstain themselves from altering the prices of the articles as given by the exhibitors themselves.

(5) That the committee undertake to supply intending purchasers with correct information as to the place of manufacture of each article as far as they can gather.

(6) The committee of the Bombay Industrial Museum hereby declare that they will in no way show any partiality to any particular artisan or dealer, that they will display all the specimens to the best advantage, but that they delegate the power of rejecting undeserving specimens to the committee of the Bombay Art Society, the power to examine their registers and accounts to the honorary treasurers and secretaries of that society.

(7) The Bombay Art Society will not be asked to undertake any financial responsibilities.

(8) Members of the Bombay Industrial Museum Committee will pay an annual subscription of Rs. 2 each for advertising charges and miner expenses. Traders and artisans of India will be invited to join the committee.

(9) The surplus profits of the committee will be handed over to the Bombay Art Society for awarding prizes to deserving artisans.

(10) Reference is kindly permitted to Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, Assistant Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, and Curator, Government Central Book Depot.

A WORD FOR PROFESSOR JINSIWALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will be good enough to allow space for these few lines in one of the columns of your paper:—

In connection with the incident Mr. Jinsiwala told about his wife, a few days ago in one of his addresses here, he appears to be misunderstood by his critics. He glides into it under the following circumstances:—

One of the candidates at the Poona elocution gatherings severely criticised the treatment of the Hindu daughters-in-law at the hands of their mothers-in-law, and went so far as to lay it down as a proposition applicable to the major portion of the Hindu society that for even *only trifling* faults Hindu mothers-in-law inflict punishments like branding upon their daughters-in-law. Mr. Jinsiwala expressed his disbelief in the statement of the candidate, laying stress on the word *only*, and meaning that no Hindu mother-in-law would think of branding her daughter-in-law *only* for the particular trifling fault alluded to by the candidate. The lecturer, who knows Hindu society full well, cited several instances of creditable treatment by the majority of the Hindu mothers-in-law of their daughters-in-law. He emphatically requested his audience not to take into account rare and exceptional cases of harsh and cruel treatment in making a general proposition. Mr. Jinsiwala then alluded to the occasional moderate corrections given by way of discipline to the Hindu girls brought into the family into which they are married, and as an instance cited his own. When his wife was married to him she was *quite a girl*. He having no elderly person in his house to look after her household education the duty naturally devolved upon him alone. Notwithstanding several smooth, kind, and persuasive suggestions the girl heeded not his advice in certain domestic economy. He then resorted very unwillingly, as he said, to the plan of curing her apathy by a slap in the face; and it succeeded wonderfully.

Mr. Jinsiwala has been taken to task by his critics for this unavoidable attitude towards the girl. Without offending his society Mr. Jinsiwala could only take a *girl* and *not a woman* in marriage, and this kind of correction was his unavoidable misfortune. But it was, surely, not more blamable than a slight caning by a school-master of a careless young boy who is above all smooth advice in getting up his lessons. The master is in such cases, even by law, entitled to impunity. I see then no reason why Mr. Jinsiwala should not be acquitted by the public tribunal for his treatment of a girl who was to live with him as his wife only subsequently to her attaining womanhood.

"Curiosity," one of your correspondents, asks Mr. Jinsiwala if he would allow his better-half to slap him in the face if he happened to turn his inkstand upside down on his table and waste his ink. If one were inclined to pay "Curiosity" in his own coin, somebody would propound to him the following question:—

Would "Curiosity" (supposing himself to be a school-master) like to be caned by his student for omission as a teacher to explain the prescribed text in spite of repeated requests?

The truth is that Mr. Jinsiwala's critics ignore the fact of the girl having been *simply a girl* and *not a woman-wife* at the time of her correction by him. Certainly Mr. Jinsiwala would not, now that the *girl* is a grown up *woman-wife*, take to corporal correction; and it is equally certain that neither Mrs. nor Mr. Jinsiwala would now in their advanced stages of life think of slapping one another in the face for either slight or gross remissness.—Yours, &c.,

K. N. B.

Poona, 6th June.

DISASTROUS FALL OF A BUILDING.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

ON Sunday afternoon a four-storeyed house which was in course of completion, situated in Shaik Ali Oomer Street, suddenly collapsed. It has been under construction for about six months past, and about fifty people, men and women, were engaged in putting the finishing touches to it, when the house came down. Some of the work people were able to extricate themselves, but the majority were buried in the ruins of the building. The police were informed of the matter, and in a very short time Superintendent Sweeny, in whose division the accident occurred, accompanied by Inspectors Dillon and George, and Constable McCormack were on the scene. They saw that if anything was to be done it should be done promptly. They, therefore, set to work immediately to do what they could in rescuing the people who were reported to be buried under the ruins of the fallen building. Means had been adopted to inform the other members of the police force as well as officials of the P. W. Department of the matter. With their usual promptitude the police responded to the call, and did all they could to save life. Twenty persons were taken out of their living graves, some of whom died as they were being extricated and most of the others were in a very deplorable state. Five people died on the spot and their bodies were removed to the police station at Null Bazaar. Those who were injured were promptly removed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Out of the sixteen who had been rescued while life was still in them, one died, and seven others were found to be so slightly injured that after their wounds and contusions had been dressed, they were dismissed to their respective homes. The police worked with a will, and that their exertions were no fitful efforts, may be judged from the fact that they continued their laborious occupation of digging among the *debris* with pickaxes and other tools which had been improvised from the time of the accident up to 7-30 p.m. By this time Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner; Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer; and Mr. J. J. B. Benson, the Deputy Executive Engineer; arrived. They brought a welcome contingent of municipal labourers, who relieved the police of their unaccustomed labours with the pickaxe and the shovel. As it was dark torches and lanterns were lit, and the scene of men removing bricks and beams and rafters in their search for the dead and the dying was weird in the extreme. Shortly after this, however, all hope had been abandoned of saving life, and all efforts were directed to disinter the bodies of those who had met their death so suddenly. The owner of the building, Hajee Esa Hajee Issak was in the house at the time of the accident, and he was one of the first who was extricated from amongst the fallen ruins. When he was taken out it was found that an arm was broken; his daughter, however, who was taken out shortly afterwards was found to be dead. Yesterday digging operations were continued, and one more body, making six in all was recovered. This man was the son-in-law of the owner of the house. Eight persons were detained in hospital, all of whom had sustained severe injuries. Several of the people who were in the building at the time of the accident have been questioned, and as they were in different parts of the building their statements are rather contradictory. Some of the people state that a large crack in the wall of a closet on the first storey of the building was noticed, and while they were endeavouring to fill it up the whole of a wing collapsed. Others say that while they were engaged in putting in a support on the ground floor, one of the main beams suddenly gave way and the whole building came down. Others again state that only a portion of the first floor fell, which warned some of the persons who were engaged at work on the ground floor, and that these persons running out, saved themselves. However, this may be, the portion of the building now left standing is in a distinctly dangerous condition, and ought to be immediately pulled down. Early yesterday morning Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer; and Mr. Benson, the Deputy Executive Engineer; paid a visit to the scene of the ruins at Shaik Ali Oomer Street. At about 11-30 a.m. yesterday the labourers while digging up the *debris* found another dead body of a Mahomedan, the brother-in-law of Hajee Esa Hajee Issak, the owner of the house. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Coroner, the dead body was ordered to be disposed of.

Yesterday morning Dr. Thomas Blaney held an inquest on the bodies of the following six workmen that had been extricated on Sunday evening from the *debris* of the house which had collapsed in Ali OomerStreet:—(1) Rahimtoola Hajee Issak, aged 40 years; (2) Ashabee, a girl of 11 years; (3)

It had been raised to four storeys, and the tiling was completed about five weeks ago. The building was complete except that some chunam work was going on inside. Two rooms in the house were engaged and the intending tenants sent their things there. At about 4 or 5 p. m. yesterday I was on the ground floor, when I saw a crack in the wall in a corner. The crack was about a foot long and two inches wide. I went upstairs to the first storey, brought down the owner and showed him the crack, and went away on some other business. I returned in about a quarter of an hour, when I found that the house had fallen. Deceased was then missing. His body was recovered about 6-30 p. m. It was taken out from under the chunam Life was extinct. When I left the premises deceased was working at a window of a room adjoining the room in which I saw the crack. My master keeps a register of the labourers. There were forty-two persons at work at the house yesterday.

Inspector Dillon was called and said: I am an Inspector in the Bombay Police, doing duty in C Division. At 5 p.m. yesterday, I was in my quarters, at the Girgaum Police Court, where I received information that a four-storeyed house in Ali Oomer Street had collapsed, and that a number of people were buried under the *debris* of the fallen building. I went to the spot immediately, and found five dead bodies there, and fifteen persons more or less injured. I had all the fifteen persons removed to the J. J. Hospital, and the five dead bodies to the Erskine Road Police Station. This morning Gunga, woman, died in the hospital, and I had her body removed to the Erskine Road Police Station. Of the fifteen persons I sent to the J. J. Hospital the following seven are still there under treatment:—(1) Gowrie, woman; (2) Mooktee, woman; (3) Rukma, woman; (4) Heera Deeva; (5) Alladin Goora; (6) Camillo DeCosta; and (7) Gunnoo Bhiwa.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned until Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m. at the morgue, After the inquiries the bodies were made over to the relations for burial.

Enquiries were made at a late hour last night by one of our representatives when it was found that the people in the hospital were progressing favourably.

THE CROPS IN BERAR.

THE final detailed report on the linseed crop in Berar for the season 1889-90 is as follows:—

The total area covered by this crop in the year was 249,236 acres against 304,620 acres in 1888-89, being a decrease of 55,384 acres or 18·1 per cent. This is the net result for the whole province, but taking the districts separately, those of Wun and Basim show an increased area of 7·9 and 62·4 per cent. respectively, while there was a decrease in all the other districts of the province.

"In 1888-89 the estimated outturn per acre, based on the average outturn for the five years ending 1887-88, was taken at two maunds per acre, while in the year under report it is 2 maunds 22 seers, being based on the average outturn for the five years ending 1888-89. This yields for the province an estimated gross outturn of 6,35,552 maunds in 1889-90, as compared with 6,09,240 maunds in the preceding year.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The final detailed report on the wheat crop in Berar for the season 1889-90 is as follows:—

"The total area under wheat was 830,027 acres as compared with 942,029 acres in 1888-89, being a diminution of 112,002 acres or 11·9 per cent., but compared with the average area under wheat for the five years ending 1888-89, which was 911,289 acres, the area of the year under report shows a decrease of 81,262 acres or 8·9 per cent. This decrease is due to a proportionately larger area being assigned to cotton as the natural result of good prices for this staple in the year preceding.

"For the purposes of this report the average outturn has been based on the figures of the five years ending with 1888-89, as ascertained by actual measurement of selected fields. The outturn thus estimated comes to 4 maunds per acre, which if applied to the acreage under wheat for 1889-90 yields an estimated gross outturn for the province of 33,20,108 maunds, compared with 31,83,371 maunds for 1888-89, as shown in statement C of the revenue report for that year. The result is an increase of 1,36,737 maunds or 4·3 per cent. If, however, the outturn for 1889-90, viz., 33,20,108 maunds, be compared with the average estimated outturn of the previous five years, viz., 36,34,518 maunds, as obtained from the annual revenue reports of the province for that period, the result is a decrease of 3,14,410 maunds.

"The outturn as estimated by Deputy Commissioners ranges from 8 to 13 annas. The Deputy Commissioners' reports shew that the crop would have been a much better one if there had not been a complete cessation of rain after October."

COD-LIVER OIL IN HOT WEATHER.

FORTUNATELY, the taste of an individual, if it be not perverted, is the very best guide as to the food required. The profoundest student of dietetics must fall back upon taste for guidance the same as the greatest ignoramus. It is not possible for us to ascertain the accurate composition of food to be eaten daily, for in eating, as in other things, variety is the spice of life. Experiments have shown that if life and health are to be preserved, something more is required than simply so much albumen, sugar, oil, salts, &c. The habits of well-preserved people are doubtless the best guide as to what constitutes proper food.

It is, of course, undisputed that food is eaten for the force it may liberate on being burnt up in the system; for the heat of the human body is well known to be a slow fire, in which the food is being burned or oxidized by the oxygen inhaled through the lungs. But some of the food has to replace the worn-out tissues, and that which mainly contributes to this is the albumen, such as the white of egg, fibrin of meat, casein of milk, &c. This albumen is absolutely indispensable to the sustenance of life, and existence can be maintained longer on meat alone than on any other class of food. Hence we find that those nations and people who are meat-eaters exhibit, on the whole, greater momentum than their differently nourished and less well-fed brethren.

The vegetable kingdom affords a splendid variety of nutritious and toothsome foods and delicacies, more or less indispensable to man and capable of sustaining life. But they are best adapted for life in hot countries, and those who live in them cannot partake so freely of meat as those living in colder climates. Fruits contain various salts which exert a goodly influence upon the liver and kidneys; and we have often heard it said by the inhabitants of warmer countries that if one would eat fruit freely in summer there would be consequent freedom from piles throughout the year. Often in convalescence as the tongue is clearing, a piece of fruit will be more grateful than all other gifts nature could bestow.

Coming to oils, we find them an indispensable requisite to all. The ills that follow their withdrawal are multiform and serious. A large share of the wasting diseases of infants, such as rickets, consumption and scrofula, are often associated with too little oil. The system seems to store up oil for future use as she does nothing else. The hibernating animals put on an overcoat of fat before they betake themselves to their long wintry sleep. Whenever there is a demand for a greater and prolonged generating of heat, there is need for fat.

Those who inhabit Arctic regions find in fat their chief sustenance. Fat conserves the body-heat, and hence the endurance of fat-eating people, and their less likelihood of having cramps in cold water. Dwellers in cold climes do not suffer from that fell disease —consumption; and it is remarkable that the only remedy known for this disease is the food of the Arctic dwellers.

It is generally supposed that cod-liver oil is not so well adapted for hot as for cold weather, but the fact is that cod-liver oil, properly taken, will agree in summer as well as at any other season. The body does not withdraw its need for fat in summer, and those afflicted with consumption will do well to take at such time the Kepler Solution of Cod Liver Oil, which is prepared in malt, &c. But by no means dispense with the oil.

M. BAYOL, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Rivers, who has arrived at Marseilles, has given in the course of an interview with a newspaper reporter a description of the horrible scenes which he was compelled to witness during his stay in Dahomey, when wholesale human sacrifices were carried out. On one occasion alone two batches of victims were immolated, the first consisting of eighty-four and the second of forty-three human beings. M. Beyol states that during the visit which he was constrained to pay to the dead bodies he waded ankle-deep in blood! M. Bayol maintains that it would be folly on the part of the French Government to give up Dahomey, as its interior is rich and fertile. He thinks that a few thousand men would be sufficient to hold it; but says that the Dahomeyans fight like demons, and at Porto Novo they began the attack on the French with cold steel.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and the others present were:—Mr. Amirudin Tyabji; Brigade Surgeon S. O'B. Banks; Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Mercwether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Messrs. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and J. P. Watson.

THE MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' BILL.

The President pointed out that the first business for disposal was the consideration of the Municipal Servants' Bill. It would be in the recollection of the Corporation that the Committee submitted their report, the conidseration of which was deferred until receipt of report by the Commissioner of Police on the late strikes. That report had been circulated amongst the members, and so the discussion might be gone on with.

Mr. Chandavarkar said he thought it would very much simplify matters were he to move that this matter be referred to the Committee with the report submitted for their consideration. The resolution was, "That the report of the police with regard to the late strikes of Municipal sweepers be sent to the Corporation's Committee on the Municipal Servants' Bill with the request that they be good enough to consider the Bill with reference to the said report, and other reports or papers regarding the late strike in the possession of the Municipal Commissioner which they may call for."

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta said he should like to suggest an amendment. It seemed to him the Commissioner had not produced the papers asked for at the last meeting. He had not said a report from the police or the Municipal Commissioner was not in existence, and therefore he thought they might take it for granted there was such a report. He thought they might insert in that proposition a request to the Commissioner to produce that report before the Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not understand such a report was asked for. All he could say was it was in existence, and he was ready to produce it now.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in seconding the motion, said he proposed in the absence of Mr. Geary Mr. Chandavarkar might be added to the Committee.

This having been accepted as a rider, the motion was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. PEARSON.

Mr. M. R. Setna moved, "That this Corporation views with disfavour the appointment of Mr. Pearson, inasmuch as the claims of other experienced and deserving officers are passed over." He moved this merely for the sake of justice, not that he called in question Mr. Pearson's ability for the post; but the claims of older officers, who were more entitled to it owing to seniority or their salaries being higher, had been overlooked.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded, reserving his remarks.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said it seemed to him Mr. Setna had misconceived his proposition altogether. Mr. Setna should be aware that he had not the power to interfere with the executive powers and responsibilities of the Commissioner. It was entirely in the power of the Commissioner to make appointments under the powers given him by the Act. Besides, Mr. Setna had not waited to hear the Commissioner's reasons for the appointment.

Mr. Setna withdrew the proposition.

DISPOSAL OF NIGHT-SOIL.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation as to whether any complaints have reached him regarding the manner in which the halalkhores dispose of the night-soil in some parts of the city, also as to the mode they fill the night-soil carts; and if such complaints have reached him, whether he has instituted any inquiries on the subject with a view to find out the truth, and whether he has adopted any measures for the stoppage and prevention of the evil complained of." He did not bring this motion before him owing to any grudge against the Health Department. He only considered it a duty on his part for he had heard rumours afloat that these halalkhores had not been doing their work properly. They emptied their baskets, it was said, into drains, and caused a great nuisance to the inhabitants. He had himself taken pains to satisfy himself of this, and had gone to various parts of the city where this system was carried on, and he actually did see those halalkhores emptying their baskets into open drains. He made further inquiries, and found it had been going on for some time past, and they had been sending information to the officers in charge, but no notice had been taken. Very much of the mortality in the city could be traced to this, and if it went on they would be launched into an epidemic of cholera or typhoid fever. It would, therefore, be much better for the Corporation to take steps to put a stop to it, and the sooner the better.

Dr. Viegas, in seconding the motion, said typhoid fever existed in a small degree even now, and this system of emptying night-soil baskets into drains would, if continued, in a very short time create an epidemic of typhoid fever. He, therefore, hoped the Commissioner would make an inquiry into the matter, and adopt some measures of having it put down.

Mr. Edulji Vacha supported the motion and stated that he also had been making inquiries into the matter, and on visiting districts where this system was said to be carried on, had found the halalkores, as Dr. Bhalchandra had explained, throwing all kinds of filth into the open drains.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would make as much inquiry as possible, and do his best to rectify whatever might require rectification.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said in such a large city it would be almost impossible to stop these malpractices altogether, although it was necessary to take every measure to stop it to such a great extent as it might be carried on at present. He would ask Dr. Bhalchandra to modify his resolution as follows:—"That the Commissioner be asked to institute inquiries as to how far the practice exists of halalkores emptying night-soil into side-drains and gutters, and to take such measures as may be found necessary to stop and guard against such a practice; that his attention be also directed to the practice of partly filling night-soil carts with water instead of entirely with foul matter."

Dr. Bhalchandra accepted the modification, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

The other week, writes *Truth*, a commemoration service took place at Exeter Cathedral to the memory of Sir Howard Elphinstone. Colonel Fremantle has issued a district order to the troops who took part at it, couched in terms which would be inflated had they won a great battle. Colonel Napier is informed that his orders "ensured the quick and efficient transport of the detachments from their quarters to Exeter and back." Their demeanour was "quiet," their spirit was "admirable," their "entrainings and detrainings" were "punctual, orderly, and rapid." The Headquarters Staff is asked "to accept his thanks." Colonel Jones Vaughan demands "special notice." Colonel Fremantle "desires to] notice" several Yeomanry and Volunteer Regiments, for he knows "how difficult it is for Yeomanry and Volunteers to give up their time for events on week days." One regiment earned his approval "for withdrawing the men from entering into the cathedral to devote themselves to help the police." He thanks Captain Harries and Captain Batson "for their help in arranging for the sitting of the men," and Sargeant-Major Summers and the non-commissioned officers for doing their "difficult duty with discretion." I do not exactly understand what a commemoration service in a cathedral to the memory of a distinguished General may be; but it is pretty clear that in the opinion of Colonel Fremantle it is more than a victory like Waterloo. It would not surprise me if he has written to the Commander-in-Chief to suggest that a medal should be given to all who took part in it.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS IN INDIA.

THE following resolution of the Government of India has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay and other local administrations on the subject of the regulations for the control of habitual offenders:—

Sir,—I am directed to address you on the subject of more stringent regulations for the control of habitual offenders in India. The enquiries recently made into the state of crime in the larger Provinces of India have shown very clearly that the improvements in communication, effected chiefly by railways and the telegraph, have greatly facilitated the operations of those criminals who are in the habit of leaving their homes to commit crimes at a distance and returning with their plunder. The Criminal Tribes Act affords, in the Provinces in which it is in force, an effectual method of dealing with members of such tribes, but the Government of India believes that the number of professional criminals in India who do not belong to these tribes and cannot be reached by the law regarding them is not inconsiderable, and that their depreciations are favoured by the want of cohesion between the police of different Provinces and between that of British India and Native States. The Governor General in Council could not entertain any proposals for dealing with this matter by centralizing power in the hands of an Imperial Police Department, but in the opinion of his Excellency in Council it will soon be necessary to do something to strengthen the hands of the police, and, as at present advised, he is disposed to think that the best plan will be to give to those charged with the prevention and detection of crime some compensation for the facilities now afforded to the more adventurous criminals by the improvement in communications.

2. Apart from the deterrent effect of the enhanced punishment which can be awarded under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, the only provision now made by the law for the prevention of crime by habitual offenders is to be found in Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, which authorizes the taking of security for good behaviour. By sections 505 and 506 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872, Magistrates were empowered to demand security from persons of notoriously bad livelihood or of a dangerous character. The amended Criminal Procedure Code circulated for opinion with the Legislative Departments, letter Nos. 536-546, dated 14th May, 1879, contained a section (109) making a similar provision for demanding security from any one who was by repute an habitual robber, housebreaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or of a dangerous character. In the Bill subsequently circulated for opinion with the same Department's letter Nos. 9 C. to 19 C., dated 25th March 1881, the corresponding section (111) was altered, and the altered section was finally enacted as section 110 of the existing Code. From this section the words which gave the Magistrate power to demand security from persons of notoriously bad livelihood or of a dangerous character have been omitted, the grounds given for their omission being that they were vague and that the powers which they placed in the hands of the police were liable to great abuse. When a person has been required to show cause why he should not give security for good behaviour, a formal enquiry follows before the Magistrate, and the people affected are often afraid to come forward and give evidence at this enquiry. The more dangerous the offender the greater will be the dread of incurring his resentment or that of his friends, and the Government of India has reason to believe that it is this apprehension which has been chiefly responsible for the failure of the law regarding security to operate as a control over habitual criminals. His Excellency in Council also fears from the information before him that the provisions of sections 75 of the Indian Penal Code have not been always used by the courts in a manner calculated to deter habitual criminals from crime.

3. In 1873 a proposal was made that the Government of India should legislate on the model of 34 and 35 Vict., Cap. 112, for the prevention of crime by controlling bad characters. The proposal was, however, not then adopted because it was founded one a new provision of English law which had not been subjected to the test of experience, and because the police of this country was not then considered fit to exercise such powers of supervision. But the reports which were received by the Government of India in 1881 in connection with the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and those which have been recently before it in connection with the special enquiry into the present state of crime in different parts of India, show that many experienced officers consider surveillance over bad characters to be indispensable if the police are to retain any check over habitual criminals, while the chief objections to the enactment of such a measure in India have been removed by the experience of the working of the Statute in England, and by the fact that steps have already been taken, while others are under contemplation, for improving the condition of, and raising the standard of intelligence and honesty among, the police. Moreover, in most parts of India, the provisions of the law are actually supplemented by the exercise of some form of supervision, and it is in the opinion of the Government of India desirable to place this surveillance upon a legal footing. The objections that exist to a *public* register of mere suspects have been stated by the Allahabad High Court in the case of Babu Lal and Dati Lal *versus* Horsford, quoted at page 42 of the 7th edition of Mr. Justice Prinsep's Code of Criminal Procedure. The Governor General in Council shares the views of the Allahabad High Court in the matter, and considers the maintenance of such a register, and also the system of having a roll-call of suspected characters to be not only open to objection on principle but also ineffectual from the point of view of the police. There are not, however, the same objections to a secret register being maintained for the information of the police, and it seems expedient that domiciliary visits to ascertain if suspected characters, or at all events persons placed under police supervision in due course of law, are at their homes should be legalized, and possibly that some other similar precautions should be taken to prevent excursions for the purpose of committing crime. The Government of India has already recognized the necessity for taking special measures with convicted criminals in the conditions which it has imposed on convicts released from the Andamans In accordance with the rules circulated with Home Department letter No. 1—13-22, dated the 11th January 1887, and the principle embodied in these orders might reasonably be extended to the treatment of habituals generally.

4. With these remarks I am directed to circulate a copy of a Bill upon the subject of surveillance of habitual offenders which has been submitted by the Punjab Government, with a copy of the letter from that Government explaining its proposals, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of his Excellency the Governor in Council upon the provisions contained in it regarding the control of habitual criminals, as well as the prevention of special acts of mischief, such as cattle-poisoning and arson. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the law on both points should be general and not confined to a particular Province, and that the procedure of levying compensation from the inhabitants of a locality for losses caused by special acts of mischief can only be justified when there is a widespread conspiracy to commit or connive at outrages for the coercion or punishment of classes of the community obnoxious to those who commit them. In such a case those who connive may fairly be required to contribute to make good the losses inflicted, while the effect on the more peaceable members of the community would merely be that they help to indemnify one another against such acts. But a provision of this nature would require to be applied with great care and discrimination, and the danger of its operating unfairly is intensified in India. The Governor General in Council is, therefore, of opinion that such a power, if given at all, should be given generally and subject to careful conditions, such as those which regulate the power to impose punitive police. Upon the question of the necessity for such a provision and of the terms by which such a power should, if granted, be limited, his Excellency in Council will be glad to receive the advice of his Excellency in Council.

I am to add that the Bill must not be taken as embodying any conclusions which have been adopted by the Government of India. It is circulated just as it was received as a convenient method of eliciting the views of Local Governments upon the principle of proposals which have been laid before the Governor General in Council. Criticism is not called for as to the form in which those proposals are expressed.

5. With reference to what is said at the close of paragraph 2 of this letter, I am directed to enclose an extract (paragraph 27) from a report recently submitted to the Government of India by the Commissioners who visited the Penal Settlement of Port Blair with a view to examine the system in force there. It will be seen that the Commissioners bring to notice the comparatively small extent to which the provision of section 75 of the Indian Penal Code authorising the infliction of a sentence of transportation for life in the case of persons habitually guilty of offences against property, is resorted to and point out that such a sentence is peculiarly appropriate in the case of such persons, for whom jail life in India appears to have no terrors, but who might possibly be reformed if subjected to wholly new influences such as would be brought to bear upon them in transportation. The convict under sentence of transportation for life in Port Blair has to serve a term of ten years as a labouring prisoner, in the course of which he can obtain by good conduct various privileges, and is liable for misbehaviour to have the term of his probation extended and to other punishments. If he has uniformly behaved well during this period, at the end of it he becomes a self-supporter, and is allowed to earn his own living by agriculture or service. An extract from the report (paragraph 3) gives a brief description of his condition in his stage of his punishment.

The Commission suggest that the advantages of a sentence of transportation for life in such cases might be brought to the notice of the judicial authorities, and that the officers responsible for prosecutions should pointedly draw the attention of the courts to the inadequacy of short sentences of imprisonment in the case of habitual offenders. From the lists of such offenders under confinement in one province which he has seen, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that such a course would be productive of some advantage. It appears to be the case, as the Commissioners state, that, especially in Presidency towns, habitual offenders are frequently sent to jail on short sentences of imprisonment, although their career shows clearly that such sentences have no deterrent effect upon them. If the Local Governments were to cause an examination to be made of the record of convictions against habitual offenders under confinement in their jails, and were to call for explanation where the sentences passed have been clearly inadequate, the effect would probably be beneficial.

6. In connection with this subject I am further to observe that there appears to be reason to think that many subordinate courts before whom habitual offenders are brought for trial, when they discover the accused to have been previously convicted, too often abstain from committing him to the Court of Session in order that he may receive an enhanced penalty as provided by law. When the Criminal Procedure Code was last under revision a suggestion was made by the Madras High Court, in a letter from which an extract is enclosed, that in cases which become cognizable by the Court of Session merely because the offender has been previously convicted and seems to be a habitual criminal, the Magistrate should be empowered to enter a conviction and refer the case to the Sessions Court for an adequate sentence, in the same manner as a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class now does when taking action under section 349 of the Code. This suggestion commends itself to the Government of India, and I am to ask for the opinion of his Excellency in Council as to its adoption.

7. The Governor General in Council desires me to state, with reference to the suggestion made in paragraph 3 of Home Department letter to the High Court, Calcutta, No. 400, dated 27th March 1885, that the Honourable Chief Justice and Judges have been addressed on the subject dealt with in the present communication.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SOCIAL REFORM IN GUJERATH.

THE *Mahratha* says:—We hail with satisfaction one further step in social reform which the Gujerathi Brahmans in the Surat district have taken, and we shall always feel delighted to hear of such gradual reforms. There are two sections of Gujerathi Brahmans in the Surat district—the Motalas and the Karedas. There are five hundred families of the former and only five and ten of the latter. In social and religious importance they hold equal ranks and associate with each other in every respect but intermarriage. The number of the Karedas being extremely small, that section found it hard to get suitable husbands for girls from within the section itself. To remove the restrictions of this by no means desirable custom, the Karedas opened negotiations some years ago with the influential men in the Motela section. We are happy to note that the result of the negotiation was fruitful and four intermarriages between the two sections were lately performed. It was quite natural that this proceeding should have raised a brewing storm of opposition from the old orthodox party. We find nothing unexpected in their having fulminated a bull of excommunication against all those who would dine with the four families. It will not be wise to meet this opposition with a counter-opposition, but the best way is to use a calm but determined persuasive force which is expected to calm the ruffled tempers of the old orthodox people. We have in our Brahman community three distinct sections whose case is exactly similar to that of the Gujerathi Motalas and Karedas. Our Deshasthas, Karhadas, and Kokanasthas hold an equal position as Brahmans. They all can dine together, sit together, study together, think together, but they cannot marry together. This custom is unsanctioned by religion, and seem to be the product of exclusive and uncommunicative tendency of the Hindu religious mind. If our social reformers will take into their head to make a move in this direction and try their chances we think their efforts will be crowned with success sooner than in the matters which they now handle. In this case public opinion cannot be so strong; there is nothing so very gross and revolting to the old people. Moreover, a few days ago, his Holiness the Shankaracharya issued orders (certainly for the guidance of those who respected his authority) sanctioning intermarriages between the Deshasthas, Kokanasthas, and Karhadas. In disentangling, repairing, and adjusting this intricate, entangled, and dislevelled cobweb of Hindu society, the cautious and skilful *modus operandi* is first to knit together adjacent threads, making them strong and durable for the further process of adjustment. If social reformers begin where they ought to begin, their way will be clear and straight, and we believe their success will be sure and certain. The Gujerathi Brahmans have begun well, and we trust the opposing force of the old will won before the steady persuasive waxing force of the young and the new.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—125 bales cotton, N Nanji; 68 bales cotton, S Bhimjee; 761 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 200 bales cotton, Hamraj Arjun; 163 bales cotton, T Varesu and Co; 450 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

Aston Hall s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 197 bales cotton, H A Cazarani; 162 bales cotton, S M Cazrany; 400 bales gunny rags, P Heorjee; 400 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 86 tons tinseed oil cakes, and 650 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 470 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 49 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 49 bales cotton, M Shapoorjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 250 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 220 bales wool, E Ganjee and Co; 90 cwts horns, S Remtoola; 72 bales wool, K Khoosal; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co,

Innishowen Head s—2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 110 bales cotton, B Hunsraj; 129 bales twist-waste, R Dossa; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 420 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—7¼ cwts ivory, N Meance.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—1,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, Hurjee Govindjee; 7,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nedjed s—201 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 130 cwts horn, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—550 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 165 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed and 40 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—6,000 cwts wheat, F E Batliboi and Co; 10,500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Maple Branch s—250 bales cottonfly, E Spinner and Co; 215 bales hemp, John L Kerston; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Wennington Hall s—1,700 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmorven s—50 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nedjed s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 15 bales skin, Volkart Brothers.

D Balduino s—2001 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 9,040 cwts linseed and 3,100 cwts wheat, John L; Kerston; 900 bales cotton, Thos H Moore & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—715 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Staffa s—790 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Hurworth s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 3,300 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Staffa s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(From the Home Papers.)

CAREFUL English observers of the course of the currency controversy in the United States have long since discovered that the strength of the demand for more silver has come from the agricultural sections of the country. It appears, however, that this demand has lately received a new impulse from that quarter. The American *Bankers' Magazine* is so greatly impressed with the fresh force thus given to the silver movement, that it is treated as if it were almost a new appearance. Following upon the remark, the truth of which is obvious, that the farmers of the United States are "a numerous and highly important class," and that since they are now "more clearly making known their demands they must be considered in future legislation on this subject," the *Magazine* goes on to ask:—

What is the explanation of this change in their opinions or demands? A few months ago hardly a voice among them was heard on the silver question. If they had been asked for their opinion they would have given an indifferent answer, or have said that it was a question to be settled by bankers and persons interested in money affairs, and not by them. But to-day many of them are of one mind. Let us have more silver, say they, and speedily. Why, we repeat, are they so earnestly desirous of increasing the circulating medium? In the first place, the farmers have plunged into debt in many portions of the country, either from necessity or because they believed that their expenditure, even with borrowed capital, would bring large returns. They have expended their money for houses and barns, stock, improved farming implements, and the like.

The *Magazine* proceeds to argue that the hope which the farmers entertain of relief from an enlargement of the volume of the currency is a delusive one, and tries to stigmatise their desire for an extended use of silver as a craving for "inflation," telling them—but without giving any reasons in support of the statement—that the realisation of their hopes will do them more harm than good.

According to advices from Russia, the Press there is at present drawing attention to the progress of English enterprise in Persia. The *Moscow Gazette* says: "Yahya Khan who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, five years ago was regarded as a friend of Russia, is now as Minister of Commerce a zealous friend of the English. A short time ago he received from the Shah an official Firman granting him concessions for the laying of a road between Teheran and one of the towns on the River Karun, for the tobacco monopoly, and for the establishment of telephone communication in the capital. The Minister has now ceded his rights with regard to the making of the road and the tobacco monopoly to the English. It will be asked what right has the Persian Minister to give up such privileges to the English without the Shah's permission; but it is as clear as daylight that he had received this permission, and that the concessions were granted in his name only to make the thing appear less suspicious. But this is by no means all. At the present time negotiations are going on to hand over the Mint to the English, as well as to lease the Customs to them. The River Karun, the Bank, the mines, the roads, the tobacco monopoly, are all in English hands, so that, without exaggerating, it may be said that England, Russia's irreconcilable enemy, has obtained possession of Persia's best treasures. We Russians have not one privilege, except access to the unimportant Enseli Bay, on the Caspian Sea, and this can be of no use to us, as no road exists from Pirabaza to Kasbin. Before the Persian authorities can entertain the idea of building a road from Meshed to our frontier, that from Teheran to the Karun will be long since finished."

A letter having been received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce asking that the Manchester Chamber would use its influence to prevent the Government in India from carrying out its intention to levy income tax upon profits derived by non-resident consignors of goods to the Indian markets, it was ordered that a reply should be forwarded informing the Bengal Chamber of the opposition which the Manchester Chamber has already offered to this attempt. Attention was also drawn to a telegram published on Monday last, stating that the Indian Government has now abandoned its purpose.

In a communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce it was urged that the Chamber should advocate an inquiry by Government as to the establishment of a new overland line, which, according to reliable professional opinion, could be constructed and maintained at a cost that would admit of a charge not exceeding 1s. per word between India and England. It was decided that this question should be dealt with by the Correspondence Committee.

In view of the slow progress of the Indian Factory Bill in the Legislative Council and of the resolutions of the Berlin Labour Conference, letters had been sent, in pursuance of a previous resolution of the Board, to various commercial and industrial bodies, inquiring what course they were taking in this matter. Answers approving of the Indian Factory Bill and urging the exercise of some pressure with a view to furthering the measure had been received from the Oldham and Blackburn Chambers of Commerce and from the United Cotton Spinners' Association. The question of further action in this matter by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was referred to the Correspondence Committee.

The prospects of the Midland Iron Trade are, according to the *Stock Exchange*, slightly improving, an evidence of which is afforded by the restarting of some of the mills and forges which have been standing for some weeks. The workmen appear to be reluctant to approach and discuss the proposals of the masters on the wage question, as they consider the present issue has been raised at a time most favourable to themselves, and they are hoping that the questions in dispute may be settled without a conflict by the operation of the sliding scale. The average returns for the South Staffordshire districts are expected to be ascertained in a week from now, whilst the north district returns will probably be made known in a few days. The expectation is that the northern iron workers will be entitled to an advance of from 2½ to 5 per cent, and that the Staffordshire men will have to submit to a reduction of something like 2½ per cent., owing to the fall in the price of local manufactured iron. If these expectations are realised, the operatives contend that the prices paid in the two districts will be nearly equalised, and any action of the wages board rendered unnecessary. The recent lull in the trade is said to be due to the action of merchants in disposing of their stocks, which has been done at a considerable profit.

We (the *Times*) are informed that the Sultan has issued his Imperial Irade, dated the 13th ult. to Mr. J. R. Telling, of Stacksteads, near Manchester, for the construction of a railway from Damascus to the natural harbour formed by the Bay of Acre, with branches and for divers other purposes. Mr. Telling has been in Constantinople for the last six weeks in negotiation with the Grand Vizier with reference to this concession, and his success ought materially to benefit the condition of Palestine, as the projected line will divert into that country the considerable export trade of Syria and Arabia, as well as tap the rich agricultural district of the Hauran. The trunk line from Damascus to the sea will be 115 miles long, and the junction for the great caravan route to Mecca will be at Cæsarea Philippi, the ancient Dan.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Polytechnic Society, the possibility of constructing a canal between Berlin and Stettin was discussed. A canal between Berlin and Stettin offers no extraordinary difficulties, and the cost is estimated at 265,000,000 marks. It would be advisable not to go up the Oder to Schwedt. The shorter way is from the Tegel Lake to Schonwalde then proceeding in a westerly direction to Bernau and past Biesenthal, and cutting the Finow Canal near Steinfurt. It would be best to lay the locks north of Steinfurt and near Neustadt. The total lenght of this canal to Stettin would be 160 kilometres. A depth of water of 6½ metres would be available, which is amply sufficient for marine vessels. The estimated traffic on the canal in two hundred and fifty days is 8,000 vessels.—The persistence with which Russia struggles to make the country self-contained and the people a self-sustained one is a phenomenon which has long been noted, and to the permanence of which contributory evidence of the most recent date is seldom wanting. Our Consul at Taganrog reports that trials were made during the past year's season for growing cotton in the Don Cossack territory, and, as the results received were very favourable, further expriments will be made by members of the Agricultural Society during the present year. It thus appears that Russia has by no means abandoned her intentions in these districts of her widely extended territory.

There is a general feeling of alarm in the shipbuilding trade, and, considering the almost total lack of orders, it is not surprising. The worst feature is that the outlook with respect to prices of material is far from encouraging, and the margin of profit obtainable by shipbuilders is so small that they can hardly be blamed for refusing work. This a strange and sudden change; but doubtless the builders are paying now for the industrial spurt of last year, and the consequent overproduction.

According to *Stubbs's Weekly Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending May 17 was 175, as against 163 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 12.—The prospectus has been issued of Veuve Monnier et ses Fils, Limited, with a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares, to obtain the chateau, buildings, land, &c., at Epernay, and the champagne brand of "Veuve Monnier et ses Fils."—The Stock Exchange is to be closed to-morrow (Saturday).—The Automatic Photograph (Foreign and Colonial) Company, Limited, has made its appearance with a capital of £251,000 in £

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

333-89—Boughton and B—Kalooram Jatiram vs Ganesh Crishna Shahane and others—Crawford, B B and B.

221-89—Boughton and B—Jadowji Bhugwanji vs J Rosch and others—Chalk, W and S.

24-90—Chalk, W and S—The Oriental Loan Association vs F B Deane and another.

51-90—Shamrao P—Putlabai vs Gunputrao Moroji Jayakar and another—M H Khan.

133-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Premchund Ramchund vs Nanabhoy Narrotumdas and another—Payne, G and S.

135-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Lalchund Jussodamundan vs C A Turner—Macfarlane, E and H.

136-90—Wadia and G—Haji Haroon Haji Tyab vs Haji Moosa Aboo.

161-90—Boughton and B—Venayekrao Dhondiraj vs Juggonath Balkrishna.

179-90—Little, S, F and N—Cooverji Lilladhur and others vs Oodowji Lilladhur.

184-90—Conroy and B—Narayen Raghoonath vs Madhowrao Basker and others.

192-90—M D and J—Morarji Khimji vs Soonabai.

195-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Raisi Raja and another vs Koombhar Madhave Mulji.

196-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Raisi Raja and another vs Koombhar Poonja Mulji and another.

207-90—Payne, G and S—Tribhowandas Jadowji vs Sha Wamandas Narotumdas.

(Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.)

11-89—M H Khan—Bai Dayakar and another vs Bai Suna *alias* Manuk—Ardasir, H and D. Defended New Long Causes.

32-90—Pestonjee and R—Buldeo Ramrutton vs Hanumntram Chaturbhooj and others—Payne, G and S.

56-90—Tyabji and D.—Kanaravona Manelina Villey vs. Nundramdas Hiranund—Conroy and B.

84-90—Wadia and G—Jamasji Dossabhoy Pagdiwala vs Janmahomed Cassum—M H Khan.

86-90—Tyabji and D—Sidhambaram Chittayar and another vs Virbhan Khialdas and another—Conroy and B.

100-90—In person—a pauper—Bapoo Gamaji vs Dadabhai Bamonjee and another—Ardasir, H and D and In person.

103-90—Crawford, B B and B—Siskurn Samirmul vs Tejmul Nathumul and others—D S Garud.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

547-89—Crawford, B B and B—Wagji Koreji vs Janmahomed Cassum & another—In person—Part heard.

223-90—Shamrao P—The Bombay National Manufacturing Co vs Haridas Korji.

224-90—Shamrao P—The Bombay National Manufacturing Co vs Gurdhardas Ranjoomul.

225-90—Inperson—Sadu Hira and others vs Wadi Avunkasi and others.

228-90—Shamrao P—Rungidas Guneshdas and others vs Davalal Amansing and another.

232-90—Conroy and B—Nathoo Lalji vs Khoja Allarakhia Dewraj and another—Ardesir F Unwalla.

234-90—Craigie, L and O—W D Ryree and others vs Shivshunker Gopalji—Conroy and B.

237-90—Conroy and B—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Jacob Saya.

238-90—Conroy and B—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank vs. Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadersha—Wadia and G.

250-90—Conroy and B—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Canjee Jaitha.

251-90—Conroy and B—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others vs Khimjee Jairam.

254-90—Payne, G and S.—Talka Goma and others vs Anundrao Narayen and another—Balk and D.

260-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Kaikobad Kavasji Panthukey vs Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar.

261-90—Chalk, W and S—Vadilal Zoomjibhai vs Mehta Hathee Sakulchund.

270-90—J C Cama, Jefferson B D and K—Premjee Tricomdass vs Jumnadass Vussonjee Purshotum.

Postponed Long Causes.

405-89—Ardesir, H. and D.—Peerbhoy Essoobji and another vs. Hakimji Rajbhoy and another. Thakurdas, D. and C., and in person.

588-89—Nanu and H.—Damji Chagpar vs. Joshi Bhimji Hariram and others.

386-89—Tyabji and D—Camerally Tyaballyand others vs. Mathurabai and another.—Jefferson, B. D. and K., and H. Bicknell.

35-90—Craigie, L. and O.—Maneckjee Ashlaji vs. Bai Pirozbai.—Nanu and H.

539-89—Tyabji and D.—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs. Moosaji Noorbhai—Chitnis, M. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

579-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji vs Jehangir Byramji Murzban and others—Ardesir, H and D. Part heard.

For hearing on Preliminary issue.

234-89—Conroy and B—Goswami Shri 108 Shri Girdharji Maharaj vs Shri Govordhunlalji Girdharji Maharaj—Craigie, L and O.

Postponed Long Causes.

659-89—D S Garud—Ramkrishna Jagonath vs Vithul Ramji and others—Payne, G and S.

462-85—Little, S F and N—Pestonji Bhicaji Bhaka vs Furdoonji Bhicaji Bhaka and another—Bomonji and H.—Settled.

675-89—Pestonji and R—Narsingdas Ramnarayen and another vs Muulal Ramnarayen and another—D S Garud.

664-89—Wadia and G.—Kondonbai vs Haji Hassam Lalbai—Shamrao P.

593-89—Wadia and G—Haji Adam Haji Abdool Latiff vs Mohidin Abdool Rehman and another—Payne, G and S.

694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs S V Dhurandhur—Ardesir, H and D.

716-89—Ardesir, H and D—Abdoola Hoosen Noormahomed vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Crawford, B, B, and B.

534-89—In person—A pauper Amroodia Gulam Russool vs Abdoolrowf Hassum Mya—Tyabji and D.

139-89—Conroy and B—Bai Rukhmabai vs Daji Sadu and others—J C Cama.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

THE following is the balance-sheet of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, dated the 30th April 1890 :—

ASSETS.	£
Cash	7,08,868
Bills discounted	5,308,076
Loans and advances	2,800,359
Agencies	1,201,576
Premises	2,90,000
	£10,308,879

LIABILITIES.	£
Capital £3,200,000, of which half paid up	1,600,000
Reserve	96,867
Current accounts	7,358,289
Acceptances	1,253,723
	£10,308,879

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver in the month of April 1890, are reported as follows :—

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	37,66,329	1,93,26,853	2,30,93,182
Exports	5,50,163	1,34,453	6,34,615
Net Imports	32,16,166	1,91,92,400	2,24,08,566

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1890-91, is shown as follows.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April 1890	5,93,683	1,14,84,653	1,20,78,336

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April 1890	5,51,003	1,17,00,023	1,22,51,026

THE Mansion House committee of the fund for providing a suitable memorial of the late Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower, have arranged with the Office of Woods and Forests and the Vestry of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields for a plaster model of Sir Edgar Boehm's equestrian statue of Lord Napier, to be placed on view for a short time in Waterloo-place, between the United Service and the Athenæum Clubs, prior to a final decision as to the site, being come to by the authorities. The model will be placed in position this week.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Wuotan, 1,040 tons, Captain Wm. Pfeiffer, will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain W H Bray, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Jeddah (29th May), with 83 bundles of specie, and 35 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE steam-ship Clitus, 1,587 tons, Captain J McLean, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. P Boswell Smith, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Gardener, and Dr. Saldanha.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr M Janjee and one Mahomedan gentleman as cabin and 29 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino, Captain A. Cruciani, which arrived on Sunday, the 8th instant :—From Genoa—Mr. Fontana Bundelto, Mr. J. Spoerry, Mr P. Andri, Mr. C. H. Clay, Col. Cunningham, and Mr. A. H. Hilbert. From Aden—Thirteen deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Maclean..	1490	Poberts	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Ebro	1591	Elliott	B	F. Muir & Co.
Ship John David	101	McDermott .	C	A Visram.
S.S. Lindula	2199	Allen.....	D	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Inishowen-head	1987	McCalmont .	F	J Heyn, Esq.
„ Clitus	1587	McLean	H J	R Stuart & Co.
„ Reinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co.
„ Swordsman .	719	Detlefsen ..	L	S Shewjee.
„ Poonani ..	543	Nakoda	L M	Shepherd & Co.
„ Hurworth ..	1467	Bally.....	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Washington Hall	1845	Kilvert.....	N	K Nixon & Co.
„ Laboudonais	1274	Schmidt	O	A Simion.
„ Suez	1397	Corkery	P	J Mackintosh & Co
„ St. Oswald..	1781	Mcpherson ..	Q	K Nixon & Co.
„ Maple Branch	1735	Anderson	..	J. Mackintosh&Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Kristna.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell.....	..	W&A Graham &Co
„ Gambia	1244	Daly	6	Killick Nixon &Co.
„ Wuotan	1041	Pfeiffer.....	6	Glade & Co.
„ M. Teresa ...	2011	Deperis	8	A-H Lloyds & Co.
„ Kt. Companion.....	2543	Durant.....	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Staffa	1434	Ostergard ..	11	.....
„ Aston Hall..	2254	Fowler.....	13	Edward Bates & Co
„ Sirsa	1631	Belwood	15	B I S N Co.
„ Bussorah ...	1531	Humphries ..	16	J Mackintosh.
„ Nedged	1692	Newey	16	Killick Nixon &Co.
„ Busheer	539	Rothwell....	18	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Mecca.....	937	Shepherd ...	19	M Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
9	D. Balduino (s)....	Cruciani	Genoa, May 20.
	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jeddah, May 29.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, June 7.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Simla, for Persian Gulf.
„ Khiwa, for Mauritius.
„ Assam, for Aden, &c.
„ Deccan, for Jeddah, Hoodeida, &c.
„ Karagola, for Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Clitus, McLean, for Amsterdam.
„ Wuotan, Pfeiffer, for Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
4 Fall of Earn ship .McNeil ..... Liverpool, March 11.
Roma s ..... Fiffe ..... Bombay, May 22.
5 Secundra s..... Black ..... Bombay, May 9.
Capella s ..... Woodcock .. Liverpool, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

June 4—Ship Kilbrannan, and Schooner Ludwig.
June 5.—Str Patna, Ships Walden Abbey and Nile.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
5 Golconda s .... Calcutta.
Clan Macintosh s. ..... Glasgow.
6 Sirdhana s .... Bombay.
7 Peshwa s .... Rangoon.
Clan Macdonald s. ..... Coconada.
Rasmara s .... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

June.
5 Scindia s .... Rangoon.
Algoma s .... Rangoon.
Clan Stuart s. .... Vizagapatam.
6 Sirdhana s .... Calcutta.
Golconda s. .... London.
Commilla s .... Negapatam.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, June 2.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
M					
13	RangerH M's	Johnson	Somali Coast	28	Cruise
16	Wennington Hall	Kilvert	Cardiff		Bombay
	Hurworth ...	Bailley	Cardiff	29	Bombay
17	Mayo I G ..	Aves	Somali coast		.....
19	CapeColonna	Starkey	Cardiff		.....
27	CheangChew	Webb	Joddah.....	28	Rangoon
28	Yang'tse ...	Lormier	Shanghai		Marseilles
	Kasara	Stabb	Troon	1	Calcutta
	Venezia	Barabino....	Mussowa.....	29	Mussowa
	Manora.....	Barkitt.....	London.....		Calcutta
	Zirmyi (Aust. Corvette)	Khitkel	Suez		.....
29	Coromandel..	Reeves	Bombay	29	London
	Oxus	Delacroix ..	Marseilles ...		China
	Assam	Crewe	Bombay	2	Bombay
	Woodcock ..	Bowman	Mussowa....	30	Mussowa
	Murun	Gibb	Hodeida	31	Hodeida
	Tuna	White	Berbera		Berbera
	Alliance(Am. Men of War)	Taylor	Suez		Singapore
30	Miseer	Fahmee	Hodeida	2	Suez
	Maria Tessa.	Deperis.....	Trieste	30	Bombay
	Murrum bidgee	Pilkington ..	Sydney.....		London
31	Bothwell Castle	Tod	London.....	31	Australia
	Glenelg.....	Ellis	Batoum		Java
1	Malacca	Abbrate	Bombay	1	Mussowa
	Ursa	Phippen	Kurrachee...		Liverpool
	Africa	Franks	London.....	3	Zanzibar

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Bayley, Lt-Col, Bo. Vol Rifles, on privilege leave, from Nynee Tal.

JUNE 7.

Vincent, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, station leave, from Ahmedabad.

JUNE 8

Wahab, Col, Bo Lanc Fusls, from leave, from England.
Wyndham, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Wilts Regt, on duty, from England.
Ward, Lieut, Ms, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Crofts, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Browne, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd R M Fusirs, on duty, from England.
MacTier, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex Regt, on duty, from England.
Benson, Col, Bengal, 17th Lancers, from leave, from England.

JUNE 9.

Cunningham, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Clay, Lieut, Bengal, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Thomson, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Poona.
Wahab, Col, Bo. Lanc Fusirs, from leave, to Ahmednagar.
Benson, Col, Bengal, 17th Lancers, on duty, to Lucknow.

JUNE. 9.

Crofts, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, to Kotah.
Walker, Capt, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 29.

It is notified that the London Gazettes of the 18th and 22nd April 1890, were received at Army Head Quarters on the 14th May 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief in india is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Corps of Guides.—2nd Lieut P A Thatcher, Hampshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

4th Bengal Infantry.—Capt C H Des Vœux, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Graves, appointed 2nd-in-Command, 5th Bengal L I, and to remain seconded for employment under the Queensland Govt.

Capt C W Harris, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice Des Vœux, and to remain seconded, while employed in the Kubo Valley Police Battn.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieut H C Ricketts, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be an officiating Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut-Col I S M Hamilton, Offg Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief :—

4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut R S Oxley to be Adjutant, vice Capt G G H Allgood, deceased.

Lieut A Blewit,, 4th Battn King's Royal Rifle Corps, will attend the garrison class at Ranikhet ; Lieut A E S Searle, B S C, will attend the class at Dalhousie ; The name of Lieut H R Cook, R A, is removed from the details for the class at Dalhousie ; and the name of Lieut R T Crowther, Bengal S C, is removed from the details for the class at Kurpa Tal.

The undermention, officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieut H D Harvest, Leinster Regt ; 2nd Lieuts W B Douglas, and R O Crewe-Read, Gloucestershire Regt.

The undermentioned passed the lower standard examination in Persian on the 7th April 1890 :—Surgn K. Prasad, Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officer has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standard, 5th May 1890.—Higher Standard in Hindustani (New Test).—Lieut H R Fagan, Connaught Rangers, probationer Bengal S C

The undermentioned officer has passed the Transport Departmental examination, Vol. V Supplement, as modified : Lieut M Cowper, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Military Works Dept—On return from furlough, Lieut-Col W H Haydon, R E, is posted to the Bombay Divn, Military Works.

On return from furlough, Capt W Lister, R E, is posted to the Bombay Divn, Military Works.

The leave to Kashmir, on private affairs, granted to Lieut-Col A H Turner, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is extended to the 4th Nov.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

Royal Artillery—Capt E F Nelson, 65th Field Battery, for six months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff—Surgn E S Marder, for six months, on medical certificate.

Simla, May 29.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Bengal Lancers—2nd Lieut H A Lash, Offg Wing Officer, on probation 16th Lucknow Regt, to be Offg Squadron Officer on probation.

25th Punjab Infantry—2nd Lieut J Gaisford, Manchester Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

31st Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieut H deB Codrington West Yorkshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Battalion 4th Goorkhas.—Capt F M Rundall, Wing Commander, 1st Battn 4th Goorkhas, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Leslie, offg as Commandant.

Capt F M Drury, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Cotton, deceased.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieut A M S Elsmie, Border Regt, a candidate for the Benggal Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut F M Sandys-Lumsdaine, 2nd Battn Highland L I, will attend the garrison class at Dalhousie instead of that at Kasauli ; the name of Lieut G R C Stuart, 1st Battn East Lancashire Regt, is struck off the details for the class at Kurpa Tal ; and the name of Capt H J Forster, Bombay S C, is struck off the details for the class at Dalhousie.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieut C W Firebrace, 7th Hussars ; 2nd Lieut A G Fraser, King's Own Scottish Borderers ; 2nd Lieut F G Davies, Suffolk Regiment ; and 2nd Lieut R G Bagley, West Riding Regt.

The undermentioned has been declared by the Board Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher of Standard Examination in Persian :—14th April 1890.—Capt W J Underwood, Royal Artillery.

At the examination held on the 31st March 1890, and following days, the undermentioned officers qualified as noted opposite their names :—Capt G R B Patten, (1) 18th Hussars ; Capt E H R Hibbert, Lancashire Fusiliers ; Capt E H St L Clarke, Worcester Regt ; Lieut and Adjt J G Fair, 21st Hussars ; Lieut W N Evans, 21st Hussars ; Lieut H B Walker, (1) Duke of Cornwall's L I ; Capt R F Clothier, M S C ; and Capt G A Carruthers, (1) M S C, Lieuts G V Burrows, M S C, H V Cox, (1) M S C, G N Caulfield, M S C, and E M Reed, M S C—(1) Distinguished in field fortification.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut H J M Macandrew, to Calcutta, for three months, to study the native languages, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Hampshire Regt—2nd Lieut F A Thatcher (Offg Wing Officer on probation Corps of Guides), to Murree.

33rd Bengal Infantry—Lieut J J H B Eckford, to Dalhousie, for six months, to study the native languages.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 30.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Hill Depots, Dalhousie.—Capt L E duMoulin, 2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Mackenzie.

Capt A C Batten, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Station Staff Officer, Meerut, to officiate as Deputy Assist Adjt-General, Bundelkhand Dist, vice Capt Coats on leave.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Capt J S E Western, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Commander, *pro tem*, vice O'Mealy seconded for employment as Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Lieut C F Miuchin, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer and Adjutant, vice Western.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—2nd Lieut H A Lempriere, 7th Dragoon Guards, seconded for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg Squadron Officer on probation.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—2nd Lieut H H Jones, Offg Wing Officer on probation 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be Offg Squadron Officer on probation.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Col F W Macmullen, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Ryves, retired.

Major G W Deane, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-command, vice Macmullen.

Capt F S Gwatkin, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Deane, and to remain seconded for employment on the Staff.

Cayt F G Atkinson, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Gwatkin, seconded.

Capt J H Balfour, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Atkinson.

Capt M L Shipley, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, *sub pro tem*, vice Balfour.

Lieut E Brandreth, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Shipley.

1st Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut H E Hitchins, West Yorkshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha L I.—Lieut J L Rose, Highland L I, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

Military Works Dept.—On the termination of his appointment as Commanding Royal Engineer in Burmah, Major G Henry, Royal Engineers, is attached to the Military Works Dept and posted to the Umballa Division.

Major E W Cotton, R E, is transferred from the Jhansi to the Allahabad Division, Military Works.

Army Pay Dept.—Intimation having been received from the War Office that Captain W M Duckett, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been permitted to resign his combatant commission in view to his permanent appointment to the Army Pay Dept, that officer is reposted as Paymaster to the 2nd Battn Devonshire Regt.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major H R Cook, 2nd Battn Manchester Regt, is extended to the 18th August 1890.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut E C Bicke, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—2nd Battn Yorkshire L I.—Lieut B C Holt, for nine months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Second Bengal Light Infantry.—Lieut A. G. de V. Chichester, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Lincolnshire Regiment.—2nd Lieut V. Hughes (Offg Wing Officer on probation 33rd Bengal Infantry), to Simla, for six months, to study the native languages.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·514	S E	2	108·5	78·1	57	..	..	−0·33
Agra	29·539	N E	6	111·0	80 9	60	..	0·22	−0·01
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
Allahabad..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
Jnansi	29·513	W	7	110·0	90·9	43	..	..	−0·36
Jacobabad.	29·373	N E	5	120 0	86·1	62	..	..	..
Kurrachee.	29·517	W S W	27	95·7	83·7	80	..	0 03	+0·03
Ajmere....	29·392	W	13	103·8	82·0	67	..	..	−6 12
Deesa.....	29·006	S S W	24	103·4	78·7	65	..	0·03	−0·01
Rajkote ..	29·628	W	20	101·9	80·5	81	..	..	−0·48
Neemuch .	29·653	S W	18	99·8	72·1	51	..	0·13	−0·20
Indore	29·646	N W	7	97·0	78·0	67	..	0·19	−0·96
Saugor	29·561	W	6	103·4	82·6	53	..	0·03	−0·39
Jubbulpur.	29·583	W	5	101·5	82·1	46	..	0·37	−0·33
Hoshangabad	29·642	W	8	102·5	81·5	69	..	0·27	−1·19
Khandwa..	29·651	W	12	100·2	81·8	63	..	0·46	−0·49
Raipur	29·590	W S W	11	96·0	81·5	58	..	0·59	−0·77
Nagpoor ..	29·651	S W	11	98·2	76·0	82	0·23	1·29	−0·81
Amraoti ...	29·661	W	5	101·8	71·3	85	..	1·32	+0·11
Akola.....	29·675	N W	11	99·9	77·8	69	..	1·78	+0·82
Surat	29·689	W S W	L	97·7	83·1	80	..	1·07	+0·43
Malegaon...	29·674	W	15	95·4	77·1	63	..	1·50	+0·39
Bombay	29·720	S W	12	90·1	81·0	85	..	3·30	−0·69
Poona	29·733	W N W	18	88·0	74·3	66	..	0·32	−1·03
Sholapore .	29·745	W	9	89·7	71·0	80	0·87	3·80	+1·61
Ratnagiri .	29·772	W	5	82·4	72·4	95	3·78	12·55	+4·16
Belgaum ..	29·761	W N W	4	77·3	67·8	88	0·47	1·3	−0·61
Goa	29·781	S S E	7	82·0	76 0	95	1·32	13·35	..
Karwar....	29·776	Calm	6	82·2	72·8	94	2·80	16·54	+5·67
Mangalore	29·826	Calm	6	78·8	73·4	93	1·00	10·61	−0·12
Calicut	29·804	N	6	81·3	76·0	81	0·23	5·07	−5·16
Cochin	29·799	Calm	8	82·8	74·6	83	0·43	4·04	−4·36
Bangalore .	29·800	W S W	6	77·4	63·9	76	0·54	2·42	+1·11
Secunderabad	29·717	W N W	6	87·4	72·3	76	0·04	2·14	+0·97
Masulipatam	29·669	W N W	3	93·2	79·5	80	0·01	0 25	−1·01
Bellary	29·756	W	14	86·5	73·9	69	..	0·14	−0·45
Cuddapah..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
Madras ...	29·700	W N W	9	99·3	79·0	62	0·17	0·79	+0·10
Coimbatore	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
Trichinopoly....	29·742	W N W	12	101·2	81·2	57	...	...	−0·48
Negapatam	29·721	W N W	5	103·6	74·8	68	0·79	1·11	+0·76
Colombo, 8th	29·838	S W	12	89·5	80·0	75	..	0·22	−3·05

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small throughout the whole of the Indian region. The relative distribution of pressure remains practically unaltered, high pressures being reported from off the Malabar Coast and low pressures from the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are generally moderately steep in several districts, but in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, the Central and the North-West Provinces they are very steep. The barometer reads generally below the normal average everywhere, the deficiency being very considerable in Sind. Abnormals show the existence of a low pressure area to the north-westwards of Sind, and strong winds are probably blowing in the Persian Gulf. Winds are south-easterly to north-easterly at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad and Goa, northerly at Calicut and south-westerly to west-north-westerly in several other places. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been much above the average at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot. Neemuch, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon and Trichinopoly, and this morning's observation show that strong winds are blowing at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Poona, Nagpur, Akola, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly, and at Agra, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum and Bellary they show a moderate tendency to increase. The maximum temperature is generally below the mean of the season everywhere except in Sind, the Indus Valley, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and the Madras Presidency, where it is more or less above the average. The highest maximum readings were 120° at Jacobabad, and 111° at Agra and Jhansi. Nights are moderately cooler than usual in Berar, at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and also at Delhi, Deesa and Neemuch, and are more or less hot in several other places. The lowest temparature registered last night was 64° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen at several stations in the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies, and skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Rain has fallen at Nagpur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam ; the principal falls are 3·78" at Ratnagiri, 2·80" at Karwar, 1·32" at Goa, 1·00" at Mangalore and about an inch at Sholapur and Negapatam. Weather conditions continue to be generally favourable for more rain in the Bombay Presidency, and local showers may also be expected at some few stations in the Madras Presidency. On the west coast the monsoon gradient between Karwar and Bombay is very favourable, but on the Malabar Coast it appears to be weak.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 8th June 1890.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·615
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	775
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·1
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)

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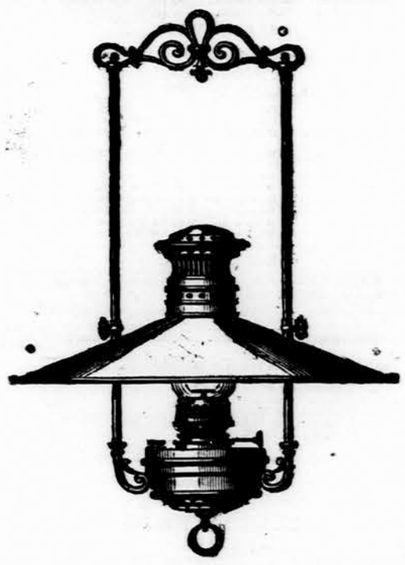

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